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CHILDREN

READY FOR WAR

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Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE OCTOBER 1 1992 VOL 193 NO. 42

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COVER

READY FOR WAR



With the Persian Gulf crisis swirling perilously close to war, Canada prepared to deploy two destroyers, one supply ship and a squadron of CF-18 fighter jets as part of the United Nations-sponsored blockade of Iraq. But on the lower front there appeared to be little realization among Canadians preoccupied with domestic issues that the country was poised on the brink of full-scale conflict. — 38

CANADA

TESTING THE PUBLIC MOOD

Premier William Vander Zalm completed a campaign-style tour in British Columbia last week. But he remains cautious about calling a fall election. Vander Zalm is surrounded in yet another controversy—over the \$15-million sale of the Fantasy Gardens theme park he owned with his wife. — 14



BEHAVIOR

A CRY FOR CHILDREN



Every week, more than 250,000 children in daycare, nurseries and rotating urban shelters die—most from sicknesses that could easily have been prevented or treated. But this weekend, national leaders meeting in New York City for the World Summit for Children will mount a global rescue effort. — 46

LETTERS

SUMMERTIME BLUES

Once again, the people of Ontario were railroaded into something they did not want, only this time they called Premier David Peterson's bluff ("Shock waves," *CanadaCon*, Sept. 17). Why be through a summer election would be successful to him is beyond me. Not only did Peterson ignore the voters, but he also ridiculed their intelligence. Peterson refused to listen to the people who elected him, and now he is out of a job.

Elizabeth Englebrecht,
St. Catharines, Ont.

Why the fixation on Ray Street's opinion about the election of the year in Ontario? "Ray Street tremors"? The paper-dolling community and other Toronto grand blues who can't like socialism are free to leave Ontario. I am sure that overcrowded Peterson International Airport could take care of them before the Red Hordes take the show of their Gator bodies.

Sean Jagdeo,
Brampton, Ont.

If, as we are told, the war will not destroy Ontario's industrial base, it has a duty to explain how costs will not increase due to its projected \$7.50-an-hour minimum wage. Many workers are now unemployed because their capitalists cannot support even the present \$5.40 minimum wage. Premier-elect Robert Rae made his cowardly long list of promises secure in the confidence that he would never have to execute any of them.

J. A. MacIsaac,
Gowerville, Ont.

A HERO TAINTED BY HISTORY

Surely one does not have to be a wild-eyed anti-Communist to find something distasteful about *Delirium: The Making of a Hero*, a film devoted to the life of a man who died saving the party that gave him the title. *Delirium* and the *Tasmanian Square* cartoon ("Of myths and men," *Special Report*, *Entertainment*, Sept. 10). Does anyone suppose that the uncensored millions of Chinese who have suffered death, starvation and persecution since the Communists came to power would have regarded Norman Bethune as a hero?

Kennedy Wells,
Albion, P.E.I.

TRASHING THE BEACH

As the saying goes, a picture is worth a thousand words. But in "Summer's dirty side" (*Environment*, Aug. 27), your choice of photographs told the wrong story. One photo shows a Miquit at Queen's Beach, on the



Peterman voters "called his bluff"

south shore of Nova Scotia. This beach has not been closed. In fact, in Nova Scotia only two ocean beaches have needed to be closed this summer. The seven beaches that have been closed because of high bacteria counts are inland beaches, as likely found in the Halifax-Dartmouth area, which are susceptible to the same stream-run runoff and urban pollu-

tion—that have affected inland beaches throughout Canada. Oceanfront beaches are more adversely affected by marine debris and beachgoers' trash than they are by bacteria.

Michael Sawicki,
Executive Director,
The Clean Nova Scotia Foundation,
Halifax

THE GUN-BARREL SOLUTION

As a Molotov from Kabanovich, I am extremely disappointed that Marlene's pretentious such as unbridled conspiracy as Barbara Amiel's "The gun barrel created this land" (*Environ*, Sept. 10). Amiel begins by equating our problems with her "fighting city hell." Is she so ignorant of the depth of our problems? We are talking about issues that will determine the future of Canada and its relationship to Indian peoples. I would love to be corrected, but Amiel does not really want the gun to determine her country's future. But if she seriously considers violence as acceptable means of governing Canada's political boundaries, and if a magazine like *Molotov's* tacitly supports her views by publishing them, then we Indians have concentrated the sensibility and humanity of the Canadian people.

Gerald Alford,
Aldershot, N.Y.

PASSAGES

WONKA! A gold medal in the men's downhill skiing race at the Pan-Am Winter Games in Las Vegas, Arizona, by Canadian Brian Stastny, 22. Last year, in Innsbruck, Austria, one of the downhill events was difficult course. Stastny caught his left ski on a safety rail and crashed spectacularly. Among other injuries, he suffered a fractured pelvis and a fractured ribcage. After leaving hospital, Stastny depended on a cane to walk. But, said the downhill, "Physical went fine. And when I got back on every, everything went well." Stastny added, however, that he has still not decided whether to return to the World Cup circuit. Last week's race was his last international competition since his accident.



DEED: Former *Globe and Mail* columnist Bruce West, 58, who had suffered from Alzheimer's disease, as a Toronto hospital. West joined the *Globe* in 1946 and began writing his column in 1950. Also an avid outdoorsman, licensed pilot and the author of several books, West retired from the *Globe* in 1975 but continued occasional columns for several more years.

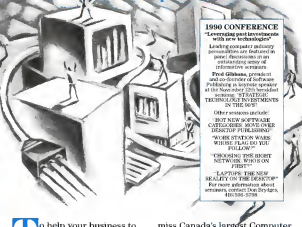
DEED: Canadian big-band singer Norma Locke, 67, of cancer, in Mission, B.C. For more than 30 years, Locke sang with her husband, Matt Kennedy's Western Gentlemen. She began her career singing at cafés and then moved. Kennedy's band was in 1943. The two were married in 1962 after Kennedy's first wife died. Their television and radio shows were broadcast all across North America.

APPROXIMATE: Curator Gwend Lowry, 36, as the post of director of the Art Gallery of Ontario in Toronto. The outgoing director, William Watrous, who held the job for 30 years, will remain as director emeritus until Sept. 30, 1991. Lowry takes up his post this fall. Some observers have criticized the hiring of Lowry, an American who specializes in abstract art, but he was the unanimous choice of the gallery's hiring committee.

DEED: Former defence minister Allan Rock, 75, of cancer, in Victoria. In the short-lived government of Prime Minister Joe Clark, Rock held the defence post for just over six months. From 1972 to 1980, Rock served as the MP for Victoria. He elected four times, he was also the Tory defence critic for 10 years.

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LETTERS

CRUDE BLACKMAIL

If we analyze the issues, the conclusion must be that the Iraq crisis is really due to our dependence on Middle East crude oil ("A dictator's gross defiance," *World*, Sept. 3). If our cars run on straws or bunnies, Saddam Hussein and his neighbors could keep their crude in the ground and would not be able to blackmail us with it. Let us get on with a diplomatic solution to the Middle East crisis and proceed with developing alternate fuels at top speed. It is the only way to a lasting peace in the region.

Rex Lyness-Park,
Vancouver

FORGETTING KOREA

I do not wish to belittle the seriousness of the current crisis in the Middle East, but I feel that the statement by Liberal defence critic William Blaikley that "this is the most serious situation we've faced since the Second World War" ("Going to war," *World*, Sept. 3) does an injustice to those who served in the Korean War. A war that arguably raked a world war surely warrants mention in a piece with Canada's commitment to the blockade in the Persian Gulf.

Richard McKenna,
Vancouver

BUSINESSLIKE SNUB

Private Minister Brian Mulroney's snub of the Delta Lanes is probably based on fear of jeopardizing Canadian business interests in China ("No room at the Commons," *Opening Notes*, Sept. 10). If so, Mulroney has (once again) sadly mirrored the sentiments of most Canadians. If the Delta Lane's missing windows, entrance and compass could be heard in our Parliament, perhaps we could rise above the politics of brinkmanship and confrontation that gave us Meach Lake and Oka—and threaten the future of our country.

Alan Herscovici,
Guelph, Ont.

ACADEMIC OBJECTIVITY

Your article "A hair-raising grudge" (*Health*, 8 Sept. 3) highlighted a worrying problem in our universities. How can an independent student professor maintain his objective integrity when he has a financial interest in the company he is apparently evaluating? In the future, I encourage Maclean's to refrain from uncritical reporting of preliminary findings that only serve to wrongly mislead the general public.

Cris Redburn,
Vancouver

GENETIC INITIATIVE

On reading your article on genetic mapping and sequencing ("Breeding the code," *Science*, Aug. 27), I was disappointed to see that you focused solely on the human genome project and Canada's lack of participation in it. Efforts are also being mounted to analyze the genomes of other organisms. Currently, members of the Evolutionary Biology Program of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research are involved in mapping and/or sequencing genes and genomes from a number of diverse species, ranging from simple, single-celled life-forms to higher organisms. This program, carried on by a network of scientists, constitutes an effort to maintain Canada's involvement in this area of research, despite the lack of a national genome initiative.

Carol Nemetho-Sing,
Canadian Institute for Advanced Research,
Toronto

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

Reading the "Voyage of the overcrowded" *Opening Notes*, Aug. 6) made me smile. The crew aboard said one of the crewmates was killed during the Second World War over 35 years cramped into the fo'c'sle did not leave much room. They should take their kinks and not complain.

R. V. Rosen,
Ossipe Park, N.Y.

WASTE OF TIME AND ENERGY

The discussion of the Goods and Services Tax ("Getting the gist of it," *Business*, Sept. 10) failed to mention the relatively efficient method devised to collect it: the severance-cost tax applies throughout any production process and is then reclaimed from the government. Only the final consumer pays the tax, but all businesses involved in production bear the cost of administering it. Savings resulting from the elimination of the old tax will be spent on endless calculations of carry-back and credits to be claimed. Why is a government supposedly committed to an efficient and competitive economy imposing this waste of time and energy on its business sector? And why is the allegedly sharp and aggressive business sector going along with it?

Susan Givens,
Toronto

MURAL ATTRACTIONS

Thank you for the beautifully illustrated article "Going to the wall" (*Art*, Sept. 3). We in the village of Athens in western Ontario also have 11 historical murals that mural projects began in 1966 and has attracted hordes of visitors each year to our beautiful village.

Kathryn Hudson,
Athens, Ont.



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agallo wonders of Sipadan, Tiengal and Redang—Islands of sheer beauty. Nature's joys begin and Malaysia and we happily invite you to share it all.

A feast of tastes

Malaysia is a multi-racial country, with Malays, Chinese, Indians and other indigenous ethnic groups. They have naturally created a tasty melting pot in Malaysia, blending their unique cooking and ingredients into an unforgettable gastronomic experience. Delicious food is everywhere—in shops, restaurants and 5-star hotels all across the country.



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LETTERS

LIPSTICK DOES NOT COUNT

When you encounter an unusual woman who has a PhD in economics and a high-powered career, what do you say about her? That her lipstick smudges her suit and polishes "Honeydew" it all? *Correct*, Sept. 22 That sort of feminist commentary may have been cute in 1960, but in 1990 it is just plain disgusting. Too bad *Marlene's* chooses to revivify "retrograde" women, instead of taking us seriously.

Jane McEwen,
Victoria

The topic of women in management is all too often ignored in the business publications. Your feature article was timely and enlightening. However, the feature was caught up in ignoring the middle-management women expected to be a result of the aging of the baby boomers. This trend will make the competition easier for professional opportunities, compensating even further the struggle involved in your feature. Also, while the text clearly describes the disadvantages of the executive level, the loss of middle management women is being made it. That is no reason women cannot yet afford.

Barbara L. King,
New Westminster, B.C.

The cover stories spend a lot of time on the career aspects and very little on the family. If you wanted to show women having it all, why are two of the three women profiled childless? If the point of the article was to show that there is a successful balance between career and family, why wasn't this shown?

Jane Hydebrand,
Teter, Alta.

'FORFEITED THE RIGHT'

I was appalled and disgusted by the article "A look on the surface" (Canada, Sept. 2). The prospect of showing individuals who, through their own actions, are behind bars seems to belittle those who supply my food. I choose to obey my laws—they chose not to do so. I have renounced my right to voice—they forfeited that right.

M.L. Turner,
Calgary

If all human beings would stop and think of the consequences before committing rape, robbery, drug transactions or assaults, then they would not have to worry about something as simple as losing their right to vote.

Janette Clarkland,
Sudbury, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should keep in mind the editor's guidelines. Send comments to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, Maclean's House, 177 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A7.



THE ORDER OF ONTARIO

An exceptional honour
for exceptional people

The Order of Ontario recognizes outstanding Ontarians who have rendered service of the greatest distinction and of excellence in their fields of endeavour. People whose accomplishments and contributions have benefited society not only in Ontario, but across Canada and throughout the world. People such as authors Margaret Atwood and Robertson Davies, artists Maureen Forrester and Gordon Lightfoot, physicians Dr. Wilbert Keen and Dr. Charles Drake, educators Rev. Roger Guindon and Dr. Murray Ross, athletes Alex Beumann and Vicki Keith, community leaders Harry Gurney and Kathleen Taylor—all of whom are among the 77 distinguished Ontarians who have received the award since its inception in 1985.

What outstanding Ontarian would you like to see receive this honour? Nominations are now being sought for the 1991 awards. To obtain a nomination form, or for further information, please write:

The Ontario Honours and Awards Secretariat
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Contributes to red blood cell formation.

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Helps normal growth and development. Maintains a normal nervous system and gastrointestinal tract.

Vitamin B-6 6%
Helps in many aspects of protein metabolism. Assists in the formation of red blood cells.

Phosphorus 22%
Helps in formation and maintenance of strong bones and teeth.

Riboflavin (Vitamin B-2) 25%
Maintains healthy skin and eyes. Maintains a normal nervous system. Releases energy to body cells during metabolism.

Magnesium 14%
Assists in formation and maintenance of strong bones and teeth. Helps in energy metabolism and tissue formation.

Zinc 11%
Contributes to energy metabolism and tissue formation.

Calcium 29%
Helps in the formation and maintenance of strong bones and teeth. Promotes healthy nerve function and normal blood clotting.

Iron (Vitamin B-1) 8%
Releases energy from carbohydrate. Assists in normal growth and appetite.

Vitamin B-12 45%
Contributes to red blood cell formation. Helps maintain healthy nerve and gastrointestinal tissues.

Pantothenate 11%
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OPENING NOTES

Margaret Atwood aims her pen at an editor, Robert Coates suffers another setback, and Jacques Lanctot ducks the Mulroneys' wrath

BETTER SAFE THAN SUED

Jacques Lanctot is alive and well and living in Montreal. Now 44, the former PQ terrorist who achieved notoriety for his role in the 1970 kidnapping of British diplomat James Cross spends his time operating a publishing firm called VLB editor. But time and age have clearly mellowed the man whose impulsiveness and fierce nationalism led to the October Crisis and earned him an eight-year exile and a three-year prison sentence after he returned to Canada. Lanctot recently posted up a notice in northern Britain and Mike Mulroney, his doublet not to publish an insider's account of life at 24 Sussex Drive written by François Martin, a former chief of the Prime Minister's staff. Martine's manuscript is now being considered by other houses, among them Holt's and Harcourt Publishers, which recently published the attention-getting expose of the Queen's household entitled *Courtin' Disaster*. Said Martine of his rejection by the former terrorist: "He said he was aware of his rejection by the former terrorist." "He said he was aware of his rejection by the former terrorist."

Mulroneys: unpublished memoirs of their former chief



THE PHOTOGRAPHY

Public health at a private school

A private school education is expected to provide privileged young women with quality academics, useful social contacts and, above all, respectability. Now, students at one of Canada's leading private girls' schools, Brookstone Hall in Toronto, may have access to condoms as well. Ang Fisher, 17, president of the student's council, said that the students have voted to install a condom machine on site at the school's washrooms for safe use. She said that the principal is owner of the plan, but it still requires approval by the board of governors. Fisher said that Upper Canada College, a Toronto boys' school, installed a condom machine this September. She added: "We're not encouraging any behavior. We're not promoting



Brookstone Hall: education and controversial condoms

promiscuity. We're just saying that AIDS is a big problem." Sexual and asexual—everything else.

A NEW WORLD FOR VIKINGS

Descendants of the Vikings have just opened the world's first home for battered men in Bornaa, Denmark. According to Svend Aage Jensen, a shelter worker, thousands of Danish men are physically and psychologically abusing their spouses. The centre has 20 doctors and social workers who will care for distressed Danes. Jensen attributes the abuse to the legacy of Viking masculinity. Said Jensen: "Danish women want their men to be towers of strength, but often find that we are weak or sexually inadequate." So much for horns.

A problem with communications

Telephone Canada Inc. is a leader in communication technology, but officials at the company, which has built the Present Point therapeutic transatlantic receiving station near Halifax, could use a crash course in map reading. OS-Canada acknowledge that they only recently learned that the \$12-million unit is not located at Present Point, but at Crystal Crescent Beach, about seven kilometres away. Telephone spokesman Jacques-Martin Lavoie was unable to explain how the error occurred. "All the documents pertaining to the project say Present Point. The error was simply an embarrassing oversight." Or a case of crossed wires.

OTHER VOICES, OTHER ROOMS

Too fast that truth is stranger than fiction may explain why Margaret Atwood has drawn recent events at Toronto's Globe and Mail. What Wednesday, a short story by Atwood that appeared in the Sept. 17 issue of *The New Yorker*, recounts a trip in the life of Martin, a columnist on social issues for a Toronto newspaper called—"somehow precocious," the story says—*The World*. Martin, who writes about the disadvantaged, laments the decline of the paper's quality. Once, she said, "it had integrity. You could trust it to have principles, to attempt fairness." Martin attributes the *World's* downfall to its editor, Ian Emery. She says *The World's* staff worked with journalists "handpicked by Ian for their ability to do it." Atwood was unavailable for comment, but former *Globe* columnist Jane Calwood, who left the paper last winter, told Maclean's that the story is based on her experience. Said Calwood: "She can see through walls, that woman." Martin's husband, Eric, who runs targets and gets the U.S. consulate, recorder *Apocalypse* companion, recorded, Creative Games, and editor Ian the *Terrible* a remembrance of *Globe* editor William Thomson. Thomson's response: "No comment."



Atwood: a lament for a decline

DOING AWAY WITH THE WHEY PROBLEM

Whey, a waste product left over from cheese-making, and a drink for connoisseurs as well as pigs and other animals, may have still another use. Researchers at Ohio State University in Columbus say that the substance may solve two distinct pollution problems. According to Sheng-Tien Yang, a chemical engineering professor, fermented whey produces calcium magnesium acetate, which, like salt, is a powerful de-icer. Until now, the substance has been too expensive, but a new technology, which Yang developed, could help solve the problem of disposing of surplus whey as well as providing a cheap substitute for road salt, which causes corrosion and groundwater contamination. Yang says that his technology will be ready in 1½ years. The whey of the future.

Taking a backseat

Ever since a 1964 visit to a West German strip club forced Robert Coates to resign from the Tory cabinet,



Coates: waiting in the wings

the former defence minister from Nova Scotia has been waiting for a Senate seat. But the appointment of John Buchanan, leader of Nova Scotia's scandal-ridden government, has dashed Coates's hopes until at least 1994. Coates, 62, who has been unemployed for several years, could not be reached for comment. Meanwhile, so much at the Senate.

The disabled news

While the rest of the country presides over the possible banning of a nation and the threat of mass widespread native massacres, TV station in St. John's, Nfld., are occupied with other matters—in particular, handicapped parking. When a blue-and-white (the van recently parked outside St. John's city hall) in a handicapped parking spot, a local news station ran a three-minute report that included interviews with a spokesman for the disabled and a city councillor, as well as footage of a traffic-control officer blocking the van. Award-winning journalist and author Michael Harris, executive producer of *NTV* evening news, and the CBC started the dispute when it recently showed a provincial politician parking in a spot reserved for handicapped people. Said Harris: "The CBC has run similar stories on the same issue. These guys are on a handicapped."

Harris: an opposition handicapper





Yes, politicians do deserve more respect

BY CHARLES GORDON

It is a painful time to be in politics in Canada. From federal by-elections to provincial elections, from the federal riding of Laurier-Saurel to the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, established parties are getting thrashed by the voters, and disarray is being spread across the political landscape.

Our politicians may not deserve the thrashing they are getting, but they are getting it. A powerful protest: David Peterson, who lost in Ontario, and Jacques Parizeau, who lost in Quebec, had their political careers essentially wiped out. Analysts have been quick to explain the victory of the NDP's Robert Rae in Ontario, the victory of a separatist at a federal by-election in Manitoba, the great increase in seats won by the NDP's Gary Doer in Manitoba, all represent the voter's extreme dissatisfaction with the traditional way of doing things in Canada.

The most commonly heard explanation has it that voters are looking for a way to punish the leaders who led them into the current crisis. The voters are looking for a way to punish the leaders who led them into the current crisis.

Now, it is true that the voters might have expressed themselves a bit differently if it were not for the fact that they had a choice. But they did have a choice. They had a choice between the current crisis and the current crisis. They had a choice between the current crisis and the current crisis. They had a choice between the current crisis and the current crisis.

Without accepting the theory completely—it is just as plausible that Ontario voters voted for Rae's New Democrats because they liked Rae's New Democrats—the idea of a general voter-led upheaval has politicians frightened.

Charles Gordon is a columnist with The Ottawa Citizen.

For all our society's imperfections, it may be the best in the world—and our politicians have to be given some of the credit

When, during the Ontario election TV debate, the three leaders were asked to comment on an alleged public perception of all politicians as sleazy, not one of the three stepped to defend his profession. Neither Rae nor Peterson nor Michael Shurman of the Conservatives said, "What a misuse. Politicians are hardworking, honest individuals doing the best they can for the people who elected them and for the hell of a lot of reward other." The fact that they didn't say that—they chose instead to blame one another for the current crisis—shows that they didn't want to go against what they sensed was a cynical public mood.

But it is true. Politicians, for the most part, are hardworking, honest people, doing their best for the people who elected them and not making a great living at it. Further, they take a lot of abuse for their trouble. If we Canadians are turning against our politicians, we may be making a mistake.

One would think, from reading and listening to the analysis over the past several weeks, that Canada was a barren, pollution-ravaged land, where corruption flourished, disease filled the water supply, millions starved, millions were mistreated, oppressed by doctors, and millions and millions roamed freely through the

streets. Yet look at us. We live in a free country. We are healthy, we can speak freely, go to school, work safely through our cities, eat, worship, vote. For all the imperfections in our society, it may be the best in the world, and our politicians have to be given some of the credit for that. The sample of the nation is that we have been, relative to most of the other countries of the world, governed well.

But we will not admit it to ourselves. Subconsciously we must know it, because we demand so much of government. We expect government to do it for us. For we must, sadly, cynically, when government fails to live up to our expectations. David Peterson, it has been widely noted since his defeat, was a good premier. Yet he was decisively rejected by the voters, apparently because they were in a bad mood. If that is true, there is no reason to think that the same thing won't happen to Rae. In the present climate, he cannot satisfy enough members of his spoiled electorate.

Voters have changed, more than politicians have. The change has been going on for some time. Voters in the last 15 to 20 years ago regarded the status quo as the only way to get things done. But the full impact has only been felt lately. Voters are unsettled, incapable of holding a point of view for more than a week at a time. Not too long ago, it was conventional wisdom among political gobs that election campaigns didn't matter as much as the election itself. The party stood going on would be about coming out bawling a miracle. Now, shifts of 10 percentage points from one week to the next are not uncommon. In fact, they may be the rule.

They may be the future, too, which will increase our sense of adjustment. Assuming that the voters are not going to become more patient and less demanding, it is the politicians who will have to adjust. In doing so, they can find some positive factors. Shifts in the NDP's rural ratings in Ontario demonstrated that voters are not as homogeneous as we once thought. The way they voted in the 1987 election was a level playing field for the parties.

Secondly, the voters, in their transience, have at least thrown out some elements of politics that should have been thrown out long ago. Image politics is over. The debate is no longer about winning the election, nor are the winners of the television debates. Turner won the federal debate of 1984, Peterson won the Ontario debate of 1990. In the new politics, the skills and the skills are no longer the same. The skills are no longer the same.

All of which opens the way for something both old and new—the politics of assets. Voters appear to be ready to vote on the basis of issues. Clearly they are not caught up in the cult of the leader, clearly they are not voting for the leader as a person in television. They may be ready to think a lot.

That presents a challenge to the politicians—to make the voters think, to lead rather than follow, to lead them something other than what the polls say they must do. Because the polls say they must do it, they must do it. The problem now, after the way we have treated them, is to find a way to make them, willing to enter political life.



How To Tell WHEN IT'S TIME TO CHANGE YOUR AUDIO SYSTEM

It seems that most people become somewhat complacent with their home audio system. Some, because music isn't a priority, therefore neither is their audio system.

While with others, music is important, but they have yet to be challenged by any audio advancements significant enough to warrant change.

If you belong to the second group, it may be of interest to note that since 1925, Luxman has steadily pursued its goal of creating hi-fi components which reproduce music indistinguishable from the original live performance. It is this single-minded 65-year pursuit which has led to the invention of hi-fi which re-

produces sound with such clarity and 3-dimensional realism that out of a field of dozens of the world's highest-end audio components, Japan's Stereo Sound Magazine awarded Luxman "Components of the Year". Further stating that Luxman is the product which comes "Closest to Perfection".

To garner such critical acclaim, the Luxman engineers adhere to a fundamental design philosophy, the harmonious marriage of music and machine.

And it is this very approach which has led to other unique marriages, such as vacuum-state tubes with solid-state transistors.

The combination of which produces the warmth and resonance that until now has only been associated with live musical instruments. And while every single Luxman component has technical advancements not known by other audio manufacturers. They also have one advancement very well known by other audio manufacturers.

A comprehensive 3-year parts and labour warranty. As for the original question, visit an authorized Luxman dealer and simply ask for a demonstration. You will hear the answer.



LUXMAN

High Fidelity In A World Of Stereotypes



Vander Zalm man-shaking in New Westminster: several reasons for caution

CANADA

TESTING THE PUBLIC MOOD

Sailing broadly, and with caution of his cabinet's frailty in tow, British Columbia Premier William Vander Zalm did not know what to do next. Tearing down, fish canneries and plastic canisters, and sailing through the revitalized downtown core of New Westminster, just east of Vancouver, the premier glad-handed local business leaders chatted with parents by, pressed his government's accomplishments and raised against the opposition New Democratic Party. It was the culmination of a week-long promotional tour, complete with live radio interviews, photo opportunities and prime media breakfast meetings—on fact, it had all the trappings of a full-fledged election campaign—yet was anything but electioneering. As Vander Zalm approached the fourth anniversary of his mandate, the 56-year-old premier defied speculation and declined to call an early election. But with just over a year to run at the Scott

WITH ELECTION FEVER MOUNTING, B.C. PREMIER WILLIAM VANDER ZALM CONSIDERS A FALL CAMPAIGN

Credit Party's door, signs of an election call loomed this fall were as thick as the region's notorious late-autumn rain clouds. Still Vander Zalm, "every day I wake up and look at the weather and assess it a little more carefully,"

Gardens house, and had Charlene theme park in Richmond, and south of Vancouver, to Tennessee buyers for a reported \$15 million. Declared star investor Michael Hazzard: "There is just one election issue. Do you want four more years of Bill Vander Zalm? That's it."

For New Democrats itching to hit the buttons, Vander Zalm's record will clearly provide a centerpiece for their campaign. Among the scandals are the various indiscretions of his cabinet colleagues. They range from a minister who gave a personal business card to a government client, to a member who channelled lottery funds to a firm run by his friends and former campaign manager. The latest revelation, that of former attorney general Bill Saund's secretary, involved firing a sexualized note intercepted and taped, causing conversations conducted by Smith—a situation that was later referred to as "sex, lies and videotapes" on the U.S. TV program *A Current Affair*. In one interview conversation with one of his officials, Smith discussed strategy for seeking to deflect any investigations of a former cabinet minister. Other conversations revealed a close relationship between Smith and Vancouver TV reporter Margot Search.

But whether such scandals will have any effect on voters is unclear. Since the Social Credit Party first came to power almost 40 years ago under charismatic former premier W. A. C. Bennett, voters have only once elected any other party to power: an anti-term MPP government led by David Bennett won a B.C. bid in the mid-1970s. And despite the headlines, archbishops, opinion polls taking this year indicate a gradual forgiveness. In January, an Angus Reid poll gave the New Democrats 40 per cent support, compared with the Social Credit's 31 per cent. Set to July, another Angus Reid poll showed the PCs gaining ground with 35 per cent support, compared with the NDP's 47. And a private poll done for the NDP in

September showed the gap narrowing even more, with the NDP at 47 per cent and the Socials at 40.

But the NDP politicians called to British Columbia before the sale of Patsy Gordon, where the Vander Zalm continues to live in a brick house while they search for a new house. The 23-acre site has been a source of controversy since the Vander Zalm purchased it for \$1.7 million in 1984. When he became Social Credit leader in 1986, Vander Zalm said that he would transfer ownership to his wife, Liliane. Subsequent financial disclosures, however, revealed that he had retained at least a 30-per-cent interest. Then, less than a month after Vander

Zalm (then Bill Reid Ross, who visited British Columbia in search of investment opportunities).

The sale has led to a renewed storm of controversy. But one thing despite the fact that the premier's own conflict of interest guidelines forbid even "the appearance" of combining personal and government business, Ross, whose colleagues accuse "overlapping" in Canada, was recently rebuffed by the B.C. government. In fact, the day before the sale, Vander Zalm and his wife joined Ross and her teenage son at a luncheon at Governor General House in Victoria, hosted by B.C. Lt.-Gov. David Lam—at Vander Zalm's request.



Herbert in a Vancouver bakery the premier 'is afraid to face the people'

Zalm became Social Credit leader—and only days after he was sworn in as premier on Aug. 8, 1986—the B.C. government approved the family's application to lease 9.5 acres of the site returned from the province's Agricultural Land Reserve leading to conflict at interest accusations. Overhead, the new commercial land disposition realized the increased value of that portion of the site from \$400,000 to \$4.9 million.

Visited by tourists and shoppers, Patsy Gardens was also a magnet for many protest groups with a placard to paint. In fact, the shopping mall's largest tenant pulled out last May, claiming that the frequent political protests rendered their customers' profile. But in the end, it proved profitable for the Vander Zalm. On Sept. 7, Vancouver's *Star* wrote that Vander Zalm had purchased the Gardens for a reported \$15 million through his daughter,

Mercant, for an amount that he says was the use of the premier's office to promote a private business transaction. He added, "What other wonder in the province has access to the red carpet treatment for a potential buyer?" But Vander Zalm, who was born in the Netherlands and emigrated to Canada with his family as a child, and that he was surprised at "the little temper" resulting from the Patsy Gardens sale. The premier told *Macleans* last week that the Van had expended at least \$10 million in the province. Still Vander Zalm: "To have reacted with someone who could potentially move here, I saw as a big pit. I am always selling, not just myself or my policies. If there is something that is good for the province, I am not there preventing it."

Still, the Patsy Gardens scandal may cost the premier from calling a fall election. That, at least, is the advice that Vander Zalm is receiv-

National Notes

A MICRO-SHUFFLE

In a quiet cabinet shuffle, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney confirmed that cabinet minister Robert de Gooch will take over the portfolio on a full-time basis. Mulroney also promoted Minister of Social Services Gillian Triggs to take over de Gooch's former duties as Treasury Board president.

A SENATE STAND—MAYBE

Liberal Leader Jean Chrétien said that, as an attempt to force an election on the issue, his party's majority in the Senate may try to block legislation that would shield the government's proposed super-computer from federal Goods and Services Tax.

AND A SENATE PROTEST

Louise T. St. Pierre of Quebec, Ont., wants to Gov. Léo Durocher's resignation. She has been named Minister of the Environment's appointment to the Senate of former Nova Scotia premier John Irving. Singh said that he was prepared to take the courts to rule Bouchon's re-election for the appointment in light of an RCMP investigation into the Nova Scotia government.

THE BG GATHERS STRENGTH

Former Liberal Quebec MP Gilles Bouchon announced that he will become the next member of the Bloc Québécois—a group of sovereigntist Quebecers led by former environment minister Lucien Bouchard—when Parliament resumes this week. And Bloc MP Gilles Duceppe—elected in an Aug. 13 by-election in Montreal—indicated he quickly would have allegiance to the party of Quebec, an action that he said would supersede his oath of allegiance to the Queen, required in order to take a seat in Parliament.

BY WAY OF RESIGNATION

The Liberal government dropped its attempt to have the courts rule on the justice in Canada of a controversial new law, *24 Hour of Citizenship*, which deals with the intense immigration arrivals, the *Moscow*. The book's authors, among other things, that the *Moscow* knew in advance of a 1983 terrorism bombing that killed more than 240 U.S. soldiers in Beirut.

A \$100-MILLION WRITEDOWN

Newfoundland Premier Clyde Wells said that his government is now projecting a \$100-million deficit for this year after predicting a \$100-million surplus in the spring. Wells blamed the discrepancy on a number of factors, including reduced federal transfer payments and poor economic performance across Canada.

ing from some wily Secords. Among them, former deputy premier and economic development minister Grace McGeerby, who resigned in 1988 after daunting that Vander Zalm interfered in the functioning of her ministry. McGeerby said that there is a harsh anti-government mood in the electorate. And, she added, "People are outraged at governments at all levels—and they've got good reasons to be outraged."

Vander Zalm himself has said that he is keenly aware of recent polled upsurges—most notably the existing defeat of the Ontario Liberals at the hands of the NCR on Sept. 16. As a result, he has said that he is closely studying the mood in British Columbia before committing himself to an election call that in recent weeks, the premier has made a number of public statements clearly designed to terrify the public—a sign, according to many observers, that he is still weighing the desirability of a full campaign. For one thing, Vander Zalm said that "a good number of issues that need public input" may be included as referendums on any future provincial election bill. And he also said that his government is considering re-naming towns from agricultural land—and set aside towns in grain and oil and wheat.

According to Harnett, 40, these pro-election promises reflect the Secord's fear of being the electorate. Declared the NCR leader. "The summer in British Columbia, the public mood has

been apathetic to that in Ontario. In Ontario, people were asking, 'Why not we have an election?' People in British Columbia are asking, 'Why are we not having an election?' If Vander Zalm puts it off to the spring, then he has real



Fantasy Gardens: a controversial sale for about \$125 million

problems. He is afraid to lose the people."

For his part, the premier walked tentatively to erase the free-spending ambivalence engendered by Berrett's brief tenure in the 1970s. "It has been our stated intention all along to have a balanced budget," Harnett told Maclean's

Vander Zalm: I have been accused of ignoring my views on others, yet those accusing me would like all others to accept what they believe in. We have that divergence in our party. It is a party that is grassroots—more a movement than a party. I don't intend to tell people they can't talk about these things.

Maclean's: How important will the water land-claim case be in the next election?

Vander Zalm: B.C. governments for the past 100-plus years have taken the position that they did not recognize land claims or aboriginal rights and said any negotiating is a federal responsibility. We have agreed to come to the table, to negotiate that there was some entitlement—while not knowing exactly what it was. But the NCR has said that they will recognize aboriginal title and aboriginal rights. There is no definition of title, and even the definition of rights is sketchy at best. So the NCR has gone out on a limb, and I think that could be the election issue.

Maclean's: Will you continue to fight Ottawa's Goods and Services Tax?

"If we have to run, we will." The Secord's have cut the New Democrats as "left wing" for ensnaring, opportunistically changing policies to suit the electorate's mood. But Harnett countered that the party has always accepted the vital role played by big business—as long as it works in concert with a strong social program. And he added that he is eager to put his policies in the electoral test. "We are ready," said Harnett, who became NCR leader in 1987 and has overruled the party's opposition and accumulated a sizable election war chest. "British Columbians are tired of governments coming across the people, but friends and leaders."

The NCR, meanwhile, is not the only party hoping for a breakthrough in a coming election. British Columbia's smallest Liberals, who have not elected an MLC since 1975, hope to field candidates in all ridings. Gordon Wilson, a professor at North Vancouver's Capilano College who has been party leader since 1981, said that whatever the election is fought, the government's record will be its worst enemy. He added, "The scandals will hang around the premier's neck like an albatross." Perhaps, but at worst's end, the premier will still be considering whether to take the risk of his government sinking—or soaring—at the polls in a general election.

RAL QUINN in Vancouver

'THE GST IS A DISASTER'

As he boughed the first and ones of calling, a full election last week, B.C. Premier W.G. Van der Zalm had time for a wide ranging conversation with Maclean's Vancouver Bureau Chief Hal Quinn. Excerpt:

Maclean's: How do you plan to address voters, growing cynicism about politicians? Vander Zalm: If people have a great deal of cynicism about politicians, they don't have that problem with me. I continually hear people say, "We don't necessarily respond often because what you say, but we appreciate that you say it." So what could be a negative elsewhere could be a plus in British Columbia.

Maclean's: Your anti-abortion views have been controversial. Will you broaden the issue within the party in a future election?

Vander Zalm: We don't know exactly yet on what legal grounds we can challenge, or how effectively. The GST is a disaster. We began a whole new round of inflation. We believe sincerely that seven per cent is a starting point, that it's upward and upward from there, and that we will soon find it unendurable. We're in a bad position. Maclean's: You have spoken of a need to "revitalize" Canada. Is that still a priority?

Vander Zalm: Given the enormous federal debt and the havoc it brings, I see the need for a new look at Confederation. It is my hope that perhaps now the Prime Minister will give serious consideration to going towards some process of reviewing the people in further constitutional reform. Working informally—which I believe to be a must—and then whole question of what Confederation should be in '90, '95, 20 years. It is at the summit of the country, and at the summit of the Prime Minister politically. It needs to be done.

PHOTO BY GUY LAWRENCE FOR THE CANADIAN PRESS

SO SMOOTH,
ALL YOU MAY NEED
IS A DASH
OF ICE.

BACARDI AMBER RUM

Discover
the natural
source
of quality.
Pure Wool.



PURE VIRGIN WOOL

CANADA

Out of the medals

Toronto loses the race for the 1996 Olympics



Turner in the SkyDome; Henderson (below): a disappointing third-place finish

Earlier this year, Toronto Olympic Council president Paul Henderson revealed that the emotional state of the Olympic Games "flew into the stadium and there isn't a dry eye in the place," and the million-dollar Toronto businessmen, former Olympic gold medalist and architect of Toronto's bid to host the 1996 Olympics "I don't know what it is," he added, "there are out of 14 athletes never was." Last week, when the International Olympic Committee (IOC) awarded the 1996 Games to Atlanta, passing over Toronto and four other cities, Henderson—who served as an Olympic model as a sailor—was again on the sidelines of victory.

The decision emerged after five secret ballots cast by the IOC's 86 voting members in Tokyo. There, representatives from the rival cities—the others were Athens, Melbourne, Australia; Manchester, England; and Leipzig, Germany—gathered to make their final decisions. The vote ended the race of a five-year, \$15-million campaign led by Henderson, officials from those levels of government and Canada's corporate giants to bring the Games to Toronto. A letter Henderson immediately blamed the media, local opposition groups and some members of Toronto city council for the

loss, claiming that they created the impression among IOC members that the city did not fully support the bid. "I firmly believe that the Olympics will never go to a city like Toronto," said Henderson. "For anything you do, there will be a percentage of people against you. Our diversity—which is our great strength—is also our greatest weakness."

Local officials and Olympic supporters swiftly countered that it was Henderson himself who weakened the city's bid with his controversial personal diplomacy. Others pointed out that Atlanta had clearly outperformed its competitors as Tokyo, the U.S. city's 300-member delegation gave each IOC member a compact disc player, while Toronto's 80-member delegation handed out cash labeled "Thank you" and "Good night" with poppy stuffed animals. As well, a 1990 internal report by a four-member IOC team rated Atlanta

first, Toronto's second and Athens last in terms of each city's ability to host the Games. The headquarters of the Coca-Cola Co. and the 24-hour-a-day Cable News Network, Atlanta also held out the promise of lucrative corporate sponsorships. In addition, city president Ted Turner put out the word that he would be willing to provide a free television feed of the

Games to developing nations, if Atlanta won.

Atlanta's victory was a disappointment for Toronto. Its delegation had argued that the Olympic capital had a historical right to host the Games, because 1996 will be the 100th anniversary of the modern Olympics—which were first held in Athens. But IOC members said that Atlanta's poor facilities, pollution and lack of security, as well as its proprietary attitude, contributed to its failure. For her part, Greek delegate and actress Melina Mercouri charged that U.S. corporate power had robbed Greece of an Olympic miracle. Said Mercouri: "Greece was even the Pistochoa temple."

Meanwhile, Henderson's critics say that he may have contributed to the impression that Toronto's bid lacked wide local support because his campaign often seemed like a directive to the Toronto Olympic Council's staff saying that he was the only person permitted to discuss the bid with voting IOC members. Said Prop Haggman, the IOC member for Finland: "Paul Henderson is a wonderful person, but he did it almost alone. He had a group behind him, but, for IOC members, it seemed like it was he who was doing the traveling." Write Toronto Star sports columnist Jan Prosser: "He seemed on conducting strategy as individual campaign. Too much hinged on Henderson's charm or lack of same. The bid was wrong and it was handled wrongly by the wrong guy."

But many Canadians, and indeed, many Canadians, mourned the loss of the Games. Some of the 4,000 supporters who gathered to watch the IOC session via satellite on the Toronto SkyDome's giant video screen burst into tears at a victory celebration and left in tears. Prosser had claimed that the Olympics would have led to the construction of valuable new facilities, including an Olympic Village of 6,700 housing units, which would have been converted into social housing after the competition. But the disappointment—following Toronto's intent bid to host the world's first in the year 2000—did not appear to dampen the enthusiasm among some of the city's corporate elite for megaprojects. Paul Godfrey, a director of the Toronto Olympic Council and publisher of *The Toronto Star*, says he is working on a bid to bring a National Football League franchise to Toronto—in the event that the new Canadian Football League collapses. Said Godfrey: "On the presumption that the city went out of business, I could get a bid on the table tomorrow. The fact is, the NFL is seriously looking at expansion in the early 1990s."

At week's end, the 55-year-old Henderson had already returned to his family-owned plumbing business. He said that it would be foolish for Toronto to mount another campaign for the Olympics before bidding began to host the 2000 Games. The reason, the IOC continually pointed out, was the same: Athens. Atlanta, it would oversee another Olympic dream in the next millennium. Henderson let out a sharp laugh and blurted, "I'm still alive"—and if he is asked.

PAUL KAHILA with TOM KOPEL in Tokyo

Tear gas and fury

The army meets violent Mohawk resistance

The emergency army at the Kahnawake Indian reserve south of Montreal began to pull shortly before 3 p.m. At about the same moment, the first Canadian army Chinook helicopter descended out of a misty-grey sky to land on Trissawatta Island, a narrow, kilometre-long sliver of brush-covered rock in the St. Lawrence River just connected to the rest of the reserve by a bridge. Alarmed by

beings with his own helmet. Another was almost strangled by the strap of his binoculars. It was only after the soldiers fired bursts of bullets into the air that the Mohawks realised. "The strong resistance surprised us," acknowledged a clearly stressed Lt.-Col. Greg Mitchell, the army's commanding officer. "It was amazing the way they reacted."

It was the most violent accident since the

any native who joined the force would be a traitor.

At the same time, army spokesmen refused to rule out further actions similar to the one that sparked the riot in Kahnawake last week. Partly as a result, the two days around Mohawk Warriors still boiled up in an alcohol and drug treatment centre at the Kanawake community in Oka, 30 km west of Montreal, broke off talks aimed at ending the standoff.

The announcement that provincial police might take over from the army was released late Thursday evening by Lt. Gen. Kent Foster. But Foster refused to specify when the army withdrawal might start, suggesting it could be "next week, next month, or next year." (His officers, however, said that Foster had ordered his second-in-command, Brig. Gen. Armand Ray, to have a pullout plan ready by the end of the week.)

The military also stepped up the pressure by ordering an end to all discussions with the Kanawake Mohawks, except those dealing with the Indians' surrender. Ray in a short letter written to Mohawk organizer Bob Aheue, announced that further discussions with the Warriors "will be limited to our military offer for disengagement."

Native leaders promptly denounced the actions at Kahnawake and Kanawake. Declared Georges Brassens, national chief of the Assembly of First Nations: "All I can think of we really have cried and saluted leaders in charge of this country right now." But politicians in both Ottawa and Quebec City supported the military. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney backed the army, claiming that the troops "had behaved extremely well under trying circumstances." And in Quebec City, Public Security Minister Ben Ilion, speaking for Lieutenant Premier Robert Bourassa, declared, "The army and the Sûreté have a mandate to get illegal weapons and we have the proof that there are weapons in there."

Indeed, the Kanawake conflict uncovered an arms cache. But only three of the weapons found in various hiding places fell into the prohibited category: two .42 automatic assault rifles and a semi-automatic. The rest were hunting rifles, revolvers and semi-automatic pistols, all of which require gun permits but none of which are illegal. Also swept up in the search were camouflage uniforms, an army practice grenade, two tear-gas canisters and literary textbooks (denounced as these weapons were, Mitchell said that the real was unlikely to be the last, adding, "The next time, my men will be equipped with Pentaflex shields and baton maces." That last bit is to protect the troops. But a severe acidity to bring the trouble stand-off between the Quebec and federal governments and the Mohawks are closer to an end.

BARRIS CAME in Montreal



Confrontation at the Kahnawake reserve. It was amazing the way they reacted.

the army, a crowd of Mohawks gathered quickly, growing into a group of the Royal Canadian Regiment, from Camp Gagetown, N.B., unarmoured and not equipped with riot gear. The Sûreté (a Quebec body) began the initial for weapons. Some, angry residents began hurling rocks—followed by riots. When the soldiers responded by firing tear gas into the crowd, the Mohawks—now several hundred strong—screamed across the short asphalt-and-concrete span and tore apart the barricades.

Fueled by a commitment that has strained throughout a number of confrontations between Mohawks and various agencies of the Quebec and federal governments, the Indians punched, kicked and cursed the soldiers. The troops fought back with bats and rifle bolts. One trooper was dragged to the ground and

arrested. One man crawled last July. Montreal soldiers and 75 Mohawks required hospital care, some of them suffering the effects of tear gas inhalation. But four troopers and two Indians were also treated for a variety of head wounds and broken bones. Beyond the personal injuries, the point action by the 244 troops and 78 provincial police officers marked a further deterioration in a standoff that has racked Quebec and the country for nearly three months. In one of the most unusual developments, military officials declared last week that plans were under way to replace troops with units of the 92, the provincial police force that is widely denounced by the Indians. The 92 said that police duties would be carried out by a joint provincial-native force, a move designed to ease tensions. But some Warriors said that



Two leaves for North Bay...
Two leaves for Kahnawake...
Two leaves for Moore Jaw.

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READY FOR WAR

CANADIAN SHIPS AND CF-18s ARE POISED TO JOIN THE BLOCKADE OF HUSSEIN'S IRAQ

Their heads but poignant ceremony sentiments how easily the lines of men and women are blurred by the needs of war. Last week, in the chapel at Schanck, a tiny Canadian troop 15 km from Casr Payne is in uniform, soldiers for Canada Forces 409 Squadron, whose CF-18 tactical fighter jets are scheduled to leave this week to join the blockade of Iraq. The wedding itself was hastily moved ahead from next April because of Payne's impending departure. "I feel great about the wedding," said Gagnon, aviation base employee. "I do not feel very good about where it is going. But I know there is no choice." Then, the couple slipped into a black convertible. A handwritten sign attached to the back of the car was a bittersweet reminder of the service times. It read: "Just deployed."

In front row to the altar, Payne and Gagnon were in step with the festive celebration of events that swept over Canada's armed forces last week as they prepared to strengthen the country's commitment to the United Nations-sponsored blockade in the volatile Persian Gulf.

In the process, they faced taking part in their first foreign war since the Korean conflict erupted in 1950. At Canadian bases in Baden and nearby Lafr in southern Germany's Rhine Valley, military personnel transferred to send 18 CF-18s and their 409 pilots, mechanics and support staff to the Gulf (page 24). The planes will provide a defensive air shield for three Canadian naval ships already on their way to the region (page 25). Last week, those ships passed through the Red Sea on their way to the southern sector of the explosive Persian Gulf, where they will join the tightening economic choke hold on Iraq aimed at reversing Iraq's President Saddam Hussein's Aug. 2 invasion of neighboring Kuwait (page 22).

Last week, the likelihood of an armed conflict in full-scale war increased after Hussein warned he might in a television broadcast to prepare for "the mother of all battles" (page 30). But Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's decision to send ships and planes to a region growing more tense by the day has aroused little jubilation among Canadian troops. Says 330, Staff Toronto's York University historian

J. L. Gervais: "People do not sense any real war situation that would cause casualties and the loss of Canadian lives." He added: "We are just a small cog in a large war."

Gervais' decision will undergo greater scrutiny throughout the week with the exception of Parliament. But most observers agreed that the Iraq crisis represented a new chapter in international relations, one that was likely to force Canada to re-examine its military role. Indeed, another indication of the changing focus of Canada's military commitment arose last week with the announcement by National Defence Minister William McLaughlin that Canada would reduce its 4,000 troops stationed in central Europe by 1,000 in 1993. McLaughlin said that budget cuts and the flow in East-West relations made the reduction both necessary and possible.

But at the bases in Lafr and Baden, attention focused not on the cuts in personnel, but on the imminent deployment of 409 Squadron to the Middle East. The sleek 1,300-in-p-h twinjet CF-18s are the result of Canada's air force. Equipped with Sparrow air-to-air and Sparrow air-to-ground missiles and with a combat range of 465 miles, the planes will patrol the skies over the Gulf's shipping lanes, now congested with more than 100 warships from the armies of about a dozen nations. Their principal task, to protect Canada's two destroyers and one supply ship in the northern Gulf, only about 500 miles from Iraq-controlled ports. Mulro-



409 Squadron pilots, CF-18s (below) facing challenges—and a lack of awareness at home of the dangers

ney's decision to send the CF-18s, and Bernard Wood, executive director of the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, was "a useful military contribution—not a strategically large one, but significant."

The squadron, trained to operate from an established base in Europe, was hastily preparing last week for the more difficult task of operating from a hold base 3,000 miles away in the Gulf. The main challenge will be to establish new supply and support facilities at the region. Staff Lafr vice commander Col. Keith McDonald: "To deploy up to 450 personnel at the Middle East has never been part of any war table. But we are prepared for any such task."

Last week, Brig. Gen. John Boyle, the commander of the 1st Canadian Air Group in Europe, travelled in the Middle East discussing potential bases for the CF-18s. Although no Forces spokesman was ready to disclose the favored location, strong security concerns, most analysts expected the aircraft to be based in Bahrain or Qatar.

Serask: But officers in Lafr said that troops would have to hold an entire base almost from scratch whenever the squadron is sent. In fact, they said that they expected to find little more than an airstrip in the desert on their arrival. Col. Michael Powrie, the military engineer in charge of organizing the squadron's ground support, for one, said that the squadron would erect a tiny city for housing. He added that the ground personnel of 409 Squadron were equipped to build campgrounds, construct base-

ments for the unit's planes, camp plots, wiring and a light, strong material made from wood pulp and glass. The vital supply link to the squadron's base in Europe will be maintained with daily flights between Baden and the Gulf by a Hercules C-130 supply plane. Staff Powrie: "If the supplies are not at hand, you are in a world of hurt."

In fact, ground support personnel may face the greatest risk of full-scale war because the Hercules of the air base would be likely targets of the Iraqi assault to the use of chemical and biological weapons. As a result, members of 409 Squadron's aircrew and ground crew spent last week training to dress in the cumbersome protective suits that are designed to isolate them from lethal gases—a task that takes about seven minutes. Once period in the impermeable suits, however, they may still be vulnerable until the arrival of new high-quality gas masks ordered from an American supplier, the Canadian personnel will rely on older, comparatively primitive masks.

The quality of Canadian military equipment provided concerns neither this unit. After Mulroney announced, eight days after the Iraq invasion, that he would send Canadian battle ships to the Gulf, defend the ships and 404 sailors left North American waters, the vessels were hastily ordered to Halifax with new electronic equipment and more weapons, including a highly effective Harpoon antiship missile launched on one of the destroyers. Despite those additions, however, the ships have only two on-board defense systems against such

letal Iraq weaponry as French-made Exocet missiles. Exocets intended to blow through the ships and missiles rapid-fire machine guns whose range is one mile.

Gaby: Many naval analysts pointed out that the Canadians will be operating alongside the British and American navies, with whom they have had long experience in past exercises. Staff Frederick Crinkard, a retired Canadian naval officer now at Dalhousie University in Halifax: "We have worked with the Americans for 40 years, and our tradition and a lot of our procedures are based on the British navy. This will be a piece of cake." Others noted that Canada's well-known, all-volunteer navy has performed admirably well in NATO exercises, despite its older equipment. Staff Crinkard: "Even though our ships are old, our sailors are known to be some of the best in NATO."

Canada was also among the first Western nations to respond to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's Sept. 18 plea for wider international participation in the anti-Iraq buildup by the Middle East. Indeed, the willingness of Mulroney's response concerned some opposition politicians, who unsuccessfully demanded an early recall of Parliament to debate Canada's participation in the blockade. But Mulroney's intention, the guard to send support among Canadian Canadian defense minister Guyot Dyer, for one, called the deployment an "appreciable contribution." He added: "The kind of aid in sending ground troops is very small."

The Pentagon also welcomed the contribution as an important political signal, even





Canadian pilots at Badley: exceptional individuals—with 'big egos to match'

THE TOP GUNS FACE COMBAT

'READY TO KICK ASS IF WE HAVE TO'

For the men of Canada's 409 tactical fighter squadron, the days of their last week ended a grueling 16 hours. From 7 a.m. until 11 p.m., when the last pilots went home for the night, the 409's main camp hall at the Canadian Forces base at Badley, Germany, was filled with the sounds of conversation, the piped-in music of Bruce Springsteen and the resonant background drum of a marching band as they lined the nearby runway. The pilots' only means of escape was the fact that each man had just returned from, or was preparing for, a daily sortie in a \$10-million CF-18 fighter jet that flew forward nearly 600 miles p.h. Their banner also displayed the reality that, by the end of the week, each pilot, as a member of the squadron that Canada is sending to the Middle East, will face the possibility of violent—or at least—certain death. And Lt.-Col. Edward Campbell, of Vancouver, the squadron's commanding officer. "We are about to go to war, and we are not ready. We are the very best, and we are ready to kick ass if it comes to this."

On the tarmac, carefully tended beside a line of coffins, a Canadian was among a row of coffins, a Canadian was among a row of coffins, a Canadian was among a row of coffins. The overwhelming reality of the 450 pilots and groundcrew that Canada is sending to the Persian Gulf to join the 8,000 others on three warships already at the region, are driven from the Badley base. As a result, almost every Canadian in Badley, where 4,000 armed forces members live with their 3,500 family members, is directly affected. While pilots and crew worked a round-the-clock to prepare for their deployment, the families struggled to adjust to the emotional strain. Said Capt. Rowe, a 16-year-old high school student whose father, Brian, is an aircraft mechanic: "I have so many emotional needs. I can't leave to describe them. I just hope I can get everything under control."

Many family members of Gulf-bound service people said that they were struggling to maintain an image of normalcy despite their obvious concerns. At the Canadian high school in the

base, several teachers said that students had come to their classes, head-on, the future of departing parents. "They do not want their parents worrying about them," said teacher Ronald Bergevin, a former of British Columbia. "So they let it all out when they get to school." Canadian Lt. Col. Edward Campbell, the 409's chief administrative officer, said that when the forces leave for the Gulf, the base will not get a 24-hour telephone hotline that will offer dependants special services. These will include emotional counseling and increased administrative support. Said Campbell: "We must consider everything from these wives who will need kids to go shopping to the million and one problems of young families that now must function in a single-parent situation."

Among the departing service personnel, the problems and preparations were even more common. Almost everyone required new eyeglasses, spent dozens of dollars on toothpaste, toothbrushes and pillow cases. They also received reflexology massages and massages, and they practiced putting on full-body suits to protect against chemical-weapon attacks. One problem for the Canadian forces is that their comparatively aged jet must not have an opening that allows them to drink forward, they have to tilt the cockpit up quickly, they must make the most of the tank with a chemical solvent before putting it on again. There was also a series of briefings on how to cope with unaccustomed hazards such as swinepox and poisonous snakes. Said Sgt. Alan Brund, from St. John's, Nfld., the supervisor of a weapons-loading team: "Gee, it all sounds so easy. You don't go under platforms unless you want to meet a snake, fall up but get comes over you and don't stick your head down any longer."

Bying. Of the departing Canadians, the most severely conflicted were the fighter pilots. Their Top Guns attitude made them readily identifiable as members of one of the world's most elite and feared groups—the "lions of the desert," as they often call themselves. Typically, fighter pilots have been reserved for their devotion to the proposition of winning, firing, playing—and sometimes dying—harder and longer than everyone else. And that has not changed. Said Campbell, a wing, senior pilot, who is a pilot with a pilot's attitude: "We are a unique breed—individuals with mental and physical abilities and exceptional leg and foot strength."

In fact, many experts say that Canada's air force, unlike its naval and ground forces, is equipped in a way that allows it to live up to that reputation. Many Canadian naval officers said

that they routinely complain that, although their training methods are excellent, their equipment is poor and outdated. Canadian pilots say that in the event of conflict with Iraq, their equipment, using Soviet-built MIG-29s, would have a major advantage in better engine power and aerodynamic design. But they add that the

squadron is not a single-unit group in the world. That concept is partly responsible for the ambivalence feeling that many members of the squadron say that they hold towards their equipment. Other than playing a role in the Gulf, the squadron's equipment, Canadian forces have not been involved in combat.



South-army training: machine shots, full-body suits and anti-snake briefings

American-designed F-16 has an overall edge because of its unparalleled maneuverability and superior weaponry. Said Maj. Brian Goffin, of Dorval, Que., the 409 Squadron's second-in-command: "I would not let the CF-18 against any other fighter in the world, and come out ahead."

Senior Canadian military officers say that the pilots' ability is a match for their equipment. Maj. Gen. Brian Goffin, a fighter pilot who commands all Canadian forces in Europe, said that "the air group we are sending to the Middle East is the most prepared and profes-

sional the Korea War in the early 1950s. Now, since forces members say that, although they do not wish to see war again, they are eager to test their skills in dispatching missions. "I have been training for 20 years for this mission," said Campbell. "That means Canadian taxpayers and the electorate that we earn our money."

Not everyone in the expedition, which also includes pilots from two other squadrons and groundcrew from a maintenance squadron, shares that eagerness. During early prepara-

tions last week, some servicemen who were initially selected were relieved for health or family reasons. But one officer acknowledged that a "small number" of people were replaced because of their reluctance to go to a potential conflict zone. Said Capt. Rowe: "Some people, a weapons specialist from Annapolis, Ont. 'If the guy working next to you clearly is not going to be able to back it, you do not want him there.' But, for most of those involved, withdrawal was an option neither available nor considered. "This is the military," said Sgt. Jacques Johnson, of Sorel, P.Q., one of more than 30 women who are part of the aircraft support group. "We know what the job implied when we signed up, so it is not to be lost by us."

But for many family members, their attitude is easier to accept intellectually than emotionally. Teenager Rowe said that, although he understands that his father must go, "inside of me I cannot accept the fact that, for the first time ever, he might not be with us as a Christian. And I have said that there is now a pull between himself and himself, where there is not involved. He added: "I hate that some people say, 'This is your father's job, so don't complain.' They could be more sensitive."

Last week, both members of the squadron and their families were working under a gun, who is married with two children in their early teens, and that "at a time like this, you take full measure of what your family means to you." Rowe, naturally, acknowledged that, like many teenagers, he does not always communicate well with his father. But before he leaves, he said, "I plan to make good and sure that he knows I love him." To the 450 Canadians in their way to a potential war zone, those occasions, at least, will be essential to their lives.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Badley

THE 'BULL' TARGETS THE GULF

When the accident happened on April 17, Capt. Raymond deCote, of Joliette, Que., and Capt. Timothy Leach, of Montreal, Ontario, flying directly at each other at speeds of close to 400 m.p.h. The two men, both members of Canada's 439 fighter squadron based at Badley, Germany, planned to execute a training routine in which deCote's CF-18 jet would pass slightly above Leach's. Instead, they crashed head-on. Seconds later, deCote ejected from his jet, ricocheting 200 feet higher into the air. He says that he recalls two things most vividly: "I saw my aircraft fly over beneath me while I was watching around, trying to avoid another aircraft." There was no one nearby. He had been on impact.

The collision scattered fragments of the two planes across more than a square mile of German countryside. Later, a Canadian Forces inquiry concluded that the accident was caused by the control of either pilot. And that deCote, 38, prepared for his role as one of 36 Canadian pilots based for the Middle East. His prompt return to active duty has created some speculation from fellow pilots. Said Lt. Col. Edward Campbell, deCote's commanding officer: "We have given him the right call sign 'Bull' because he has the constitution of one."

In fact, deCote had both knees replaced three years ago because of damage from earlier football and hockey injuries. Doctors told him that he might never walk again, but he refused to dwell on it. He said: "When he parachuted onto a busy German marketplace during the April crash, he broke both knees. Less than a month later, he was back flying a CF-18 with both knees still in casts. He said that he never doubted he would fly again."

deCote's wife, Jacqueline, 33, says that she has stopped being that her husband will give up flying. "After the accident, I wanted him to quit," she said. "But it is in his blood." Those three days after the crash, she said, she understood that, said the doctor, "he had a 12-inch head injury, a skull fracture, but after that, I can see no sign." But the family, devout Roman Catholics, found emotional strength by speaking as much time as possible to their faith.

Now, deCote lives with the Capt. Jacqueline said: "I have tears when I see 'Bull'." Her husband was really "Bull." "I am scared, just like anyone else. Anyone who is not a coward, and I do not want them around me." But he said that he has drawn a valuable lesson from the crash that killed his fellow pilot and that "I will not let the rest of my life be in mourning how to deal with death," he said, speaking softly and rubbing his big hands. "Well, I have been involved with death—and I know that so matter what, you must make sure that life goes on."

A 9-A



Playing time, 1 hour and 12 minutes.

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U.S. forces on maneuvers in the Saudi desert, critics of Bush's Gulf policy, were cheered, as is according to Capitol Hill.

WORLD

'NO RETREAT'

Step by step, and in varying ways, the international community in Iraq, Aug. 25 avowed an expectation of neighboring Kuwait, solidified last week. In Beirut, the Olympic Council of Asia barred Iraq from participating in the 1996 Asian Games, which opened on the weekend. In Buenos Aires, the Argentine government, reversing its traditional cordiality, became the first Latin American government to join the multinational force confronting Iraq in the Persian Gulf. And in New York City, the UN Security Council prepared to pass its eighth resolution condemning Iraq—adding an air blockade to the existing land and sea embargoes against the country. But despite Pres-

HUSSEIN REMAINS DEFIANT IN THE FACE OF GROWING INTERNATIONAL OPPOSITION TO HIS KUWAIT INVASION

ident Saddam Hussein's almost complete isolation, he remained defiant. The ruling Revolutionary Command Council declared: "This battle is going to be to the mastery of all battles. There is not a single chance for our retreat."

The Gulf confrontation continued to preoccupy officials in Washington, spearheaded at the multinational level. With the support of President George Bush, Defense Secretary Richard Cheney fired an air force chief of staff Gen. Michael Dugan for saying that if war breaks out, American planes will bomb Baghdad and target Kuwait, his family, his senior commanders—and even his ministers. His remarks, said Cheney, showed "your judgment is a very sensitive

line." Meanwhile, criticism of Bush's Gulf policy, once muted, increased on Capitol Hill. Congressmen resented administration requests to spend billions of dollars in allied contributions without seeking for legislative approval. And they attacked a Bush plan to forgive \$8.2 billion in military debts owed by Egypt, a participant in the Gulf operations, which is suffering economic hardship as a result of the suspension of trade with Iraq.

At the same time, several congressmen were openly critical of what they claimed was Washington's persistence of policy toward Baghdad before the invasion, an approach that some analysts say encouraged Hussein to invade Kuwait. The House Republican administration supported Iraq during its eight-year war with Iran. More recently, Bush's government played down the Baghdad regime's widely cited human rights record.

Bush also opposed congressional attempts to legislate trade sanctions against Iraq because of its continuing efforts to develop nuclear and chemical weapons. During congressional hearings last week, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, an Indiana Democrat, told senators that he was in the White House last fall, when he met with Saddam Hussein's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz. Aziz told him the president that it was the policy of the United States not to come to the defense

permanent members of the 15-nation Security Council. The only exceptions would be Israel, Japan, and the Soviet Union. The United States, he said, was not a permanent member. The resolution was largely symbolic, however, because most, as a result of the invasion, the United States would have been a permanent member since Aug. 2 that the resolution left open the possibility of further measures, including the cutting of postal and telephone links.

Although experts said that the Security Council could eventually authorize military intervention under Article 41 of the UN charter, Bush suggested last week that the United States might not wait for such authorization. He repeated his demands for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, restore the previous government and free all Western hostages. Added Bush: "If Iraq does not meet these conditions, we will take additional steps." Underlying American preparations for war, the air force began taking the first of 60 F-16 fighter jets to the Gulf. The jets, on loan to U.S. forces, have equipped them with sensors for chemical agents in the atmosphere and subjects them to computer analysis.

Still, Washington was careful not to appear eager for a shooting war, and the firing of Dugan seemed intended to reinforce that perception. The air force chief had told reporters that heavy bombing of Baghdad would be the most effective way to force the Iraqis out of Kuwait. At an event, Dugan became the first top-ranking U.S. general to lose his job since President Harry Truman fired Gen. Douglas MacArthur during the Korean War for threatening the use of nuclear weapons against China.

Dugan: an issue of judgment at a very sensitive time

of Kuwait." And Bush himself conceded that he "decisively" rejected his administration's "despicable treatment of Hussein in the past. It is now clear, he acknowledged, that those policies did "not make much sense."

Bush has repeatedly said that it is not just America but almost the entire world that opposes Hussein. The decision by the Olympic Council of Asia to bar Iraq from the Asian Games and Argentina's dispatch of two warships to the Gulf supported his claim. "No one can condone [Iraq's] actions," said coalition vice president Rep. Don Bonior as he announced the exclusion of Iraq by the 27 states in 2, with five abstentions and one withheld vote. And Argentine President Carlos Menem declared, "An explicit aim remains again on the sidelines of an international decision like it did in the Second World War."

The expelled UN law on prisoners and on rights to land from Iraq and Kuwait was contained in a resolution drawn up by the five

in Jordan, another crisis over other nations, ended by international relief organizations, leaving a major refugee problem under control. They closed two camps in the UN zone between Iraq and Jordan in disaster plans began Iraq have more Asian and Arab refugees than were arriving from Iraq and Kuwait. Two remaining camps, about 10,000, with a combined capacity of 60,000, now housing only 25,000, had work. And their religious, mainly Islamic, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan, finally had enough food and water. But President Abdullah Raza, the UN-appointed relief co-ordinator, warned that if a war began, hundreds of thousands more refugees would arrive from Iraq. Added the prince: "It is still an explosive situation." Even that may have less an underestimation.

JERRY BIERMAN with ANDREW FAYLAW in Ankara, MARCY DONALD in Washington and correspondents' reports

World Notes

THE IRIS TAKES VENGEANCE

The Irish Republican Army admitted responsibility for shooting and seriously wounding Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Terry, 63, who was governor of Gibraltar when British commandos shot dead three IRA guerrillas in the colony in 1985. Terry and his wife, Betty, who was also slightly wounded, were attacked in their home at the village of Millfield in central England.

POLAND HEADS FOR THE POLLS

President Wojciech Jaruzelski officially announced parliament that he will step down and clear the way for national elections, which are expected soon. Earlier, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, a national hero since 1980, when he launched Solidarity as an independent trade union to oppose Communist rule, announced that he will run for the office. But Walesa faces strong opposition from a powerful, Solidarity faction that supports Walesa's longtime ally Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki for president.

ARMED HUNTS AMERICA OUT

President Corason Aquino asked the United States to begin negotiations to withdraw its 40,000 forces from its military installations in the Philippines. The latest on the issue came in 1991, but, according to newspaper reports, U.S. officials went in place and their withdrawal over 30 years. Meanwhile, police in Manila clashed with hundreds of protesters demanding the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops.

JOINING THE GERMANS

The parliaments of East and West Germany officially ratified a treaty that will dissolve East Germany on Oct. 3 and merge the two countries into one. Meanwhile, the Bonn government denied rumors that the Bonn government would exact the approximately 55,000 foreign workers, most of them Vietnamese, Mozambicans and Angolans, who are living in the East. However, some economic unions on July 4, southern East German firms, unable to compete with their Western counterparts, have thrown hundreds of thousands of East Germans out of work, and East Berlin has offered a generous repatriation package for foreign workers who refuse to go home.

NEIL BUSH PAGES CIVIL SUIT

U.S. Justice regulations filed a civil suit against Neil Bush, 35-year-old son of President George Bush, and other former officials of a hotel Colorado savages and looting, charging gross negligence in running the hotel.

BRITAIN

An economy-in-exile

Kuwaitis try to keep their nation alive

In separate parts of London, Kuwaiti exiles were attending to the many details of keeping their occupied nation alive. In a modest house in Battersea, to the west, young Kuwaitis planned a protest march against Iraqi occupation of their country and arranged housing for members of Kuwait's junior teams from who were stranded in Britain after the August invasion. And in the city centre, in an anonymous building in the heart of London's financial district, leading Kuwaiti financiers were grappling with problems on a much larger scale. Headquartered at the headquarters of the secretive Kuwait Investment Office (KIO), they were working to reconstruct Kuwait's world-wide financial empire. The Kuwaitis lost their country to Iraq's military might within a few hours, but with global assets of about \$116 billion built up over decades of oil revenues, they retain firm control of what amounts to an economy-in-exile.

Officially, the exiled Kuwaiti government has its headquarters in the Saudi Arabian hill town of Taif. But the effective centre of the country's financial power is London, which has long-standing colonial and economic ties with Kuwait. Many of the country's wealthiest citizens, including directors of 60, the Kuwait Petroleum Corp. and Kuwaiti banks, were already in London for their traditional break from the midsummer heat of the Gulf when Iraq's President Saddam Hussein's troops invaded on Aug. 2.

Since then, the Kuwaiti financial leaders have been scrambling to hold their financial empire together and to reassemble the world that Kuwait is still a business. Key leaders, including Finance Minister Sherif Al al-Khateeb al-Sabah, have issued European capitals warning that optimistic messages. In London, the shock told reporters that Kuwait will ensure that its banks and other enterprises honour their obligations and carry on as before. "We've got all the people we need," he said. "We are almost doing normally."

Altogether, but not quite. Immediately after the Iraqi invasion, Western governments froze Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets in their countries. The aim was to prevent Iraq from taking control of them, but the freeze made it impossible for the Kuwaitis to finance their overseas businesses. At the same time, Western banks cut lines of credit to Kuwaiti banks and other companies. Since then, however, most Western central banks have relaxed the rules to allow the Kuwaitis to finance their own affairs, and some Kuwaiti banks have received lines of credit. American Petroleum, the state-owned oil compa-

ny, has also had to restructure its operations, which include fuel refineries in Europe and 6,500 service stations under the trade name G8. The invasion cut its crude oil supply, so the company quickly found new suppliers in Saudi Arabia.

The Kuwaitis' biggest source of financial muscle, however, is the KIO. Its London office,



Al Murni: "What do I need with money when I don't even have a country?"

located on a reconstructed street named Churchill, is now world headquarters for a financial network that generates as much as \$45 billion in annual income. It holds portions of some of Europe's largest companies, including 14 per cent of Germany's Daimler-Benz and 9.8 per cent of the British Petroleum Co. It also owns gold, bonds, stocks and real estate in the United States worth between \$25 billion and \$35 billion, as well as Canadian assets estimated at \$1.2 billion. In fact, Kuwait's global portfolio has grown so quickly that analysts say that its income from overseas assets exceeds the revenue (\$12 billion to \$16 billion a year) it once drew from its oil revenues.

That continuing flow of money made it possible to postpone the Kuwaiti government's on-ice to pledge \$2 billion this year towards the cost of reconstructing American forces in the Gulf region. At the same time, the government

is supporting tens of thousands of its citizens abroad. About 220,000 Kuwaitis are in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, where many are having to make do with much more modest accommodations than they were used to at home. With the region's luxury hotels already packed, some air-conditioned Kuwaitis are staying in schools and in camps built for Asian construction workers. And the mid-August looting coming: last week, thousands of Kuwaitis fled their country for Saudi Arabia after the Iraqi opened the border on Sept. 15. But Iraqi soldiers dragged away young men from their cars and took their wives—to an unknown destination.

Some critics have taken direct action. Before the invasion, 27-year-old Mervat Al Murni was a successful securities analyst in London who had also worked in Brazil and the United States. But soon after Aug. 2 he took the

unaided train from his job and joined a group of 18 Kuwaitis who slipped back into their country through Saudi Arabia to fight the Iraqis. Al Murni spent 10 days with resistance fighters, attacking Iraqi military posts and vehicles under cover of night, until he was shot in the right arm and side.

Back in London, for medical treatment, he said last week that he wants to return to fight in Kuwait as soon as he can. And he insisted that the invasion has changed his values: the financial security he enjoyed in London, he said, seems less important to him now. "I can't read until I get the Iraqi out," he said. "What do I need with money when I don't even have a country?" It is a question that other Kuwaitis are likely asking themselves as they face an expensive, and possibly lengthy, campaign to win back their homeland.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in London



Protesters march to the Kremlin, Rykov (below) the target of past failures

THE SOVIET UNION

Confusion and crisis

Parliament debates competing economic plans

On a cool, misty afternoon last week, a young worker poised to begin work in an independent fruit-seller in Moscow's picturesque Arbat district, then moved on with a fresh observation. The price: three cigarettes. That small transaction underlined the rapid collapse of the Soviet Union's economy. Kiosks in the country's best-stocked city—and even during harvest time—food is scarce, and better payment is preferred over the increasingly devalued ruble. As the country stands still for a shift in a market system, many Soviets are comparing current conditions to those of 1917, when food shortages, strikes and lawlessness paved the way for the Bolshevik Revolution. "We have not yet found the proper way to switch from the command economy to a market system," said Vladimir Lukin, head of distribution for the Moscow city government. "We have demoralized the farmer and not created the latter, and so we now find ourselves in a state of complete confusion and bewilderment."

Curiously, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev stressed last week on his watch to persuade legislators to accept elements of his competing economic blueprint. This appeared to be little support on the Soviet parliament for a plan put forward by Prime Minister Nikolai Rykov, who would largely weaken the state's power to set prices and control the economy. Most legislators backed a more radical

approach drafted by Moscow economist Stanislav Shatalin. That plan calls for a switch to a market economy within a mere 500 days through measures as radical as forcing firms and selling state delegations to provide stable prices and unemployment. But Shatalin also advocates removing the government's power to set prices on most goods, with the exception of 150 strategically vitalized items, including bread and milk.

These contrary approaches matched the central parliament with vastly different credentials. While Rykov's plan leans the trust of the government's leaders to back state subsidies during the past few years, the Shatalin program was now endorsed from Boris Yeltsin, powerful president of the Russian Republic. On Sept. 11, in fact, Russian legislators voted overwhelmingly to implement the 500-day program, regardless of what course the central government should choose.

Gorbachev, meanwhile, has modified his policy endorsement of Shatalin's plan. Last week, he said that the country should hold a national referendum on the issue of selling food to private individuals. "This is such a crucial

question," said Gorbachev, "that it cannot be decided in my office, by my small group or even by the parliament." Left unspoken was the tangle of a referendum, who would be entitled to vote, and the president's precise position on the proposal. And while Shatalin advocates a shift of economic and political power to the republics, the diluted Gorbachev-endorsed version of his program preserves the power of the central government to key laws.

At the same time, Gorbachev has deflected the emboldened Rykov's repeated requests for his resignation by Yeltsin, Moscow Mayor Gavril Popov and others. Last week, a crowd of more than 20,000 protesters marched to the Kremlin urging Rykov to quit, and three days later the Russian parliament made the same demand. Gorbachev, however, contends that the country needs political stability during a difficult period of transition. And he insisted that he might have to introduce drastic presidential rules to ensure order.

Rykov, meanwhile, has painted a bleak picture of life under the tough measures advanced by Shatalin: higher inflation, lower living standards and bankruptcy for one in five collective farms. But advocates of speedy economic reforms, including Nikolai Petrov, one of Gorbachev's key advisers, say that inflation could be controlled by curbing the money supply. Petrov also acknowledged that the still-unsettled aftermath of reform would cause some bankruptcies and unemployment. But he added that farmers will be the only short-term losers. "If a few thousand bureaucrats should lose their jobs," said Petrov, "it would be their personal tragedy—but as someone that we just sat and far as far as society is concerned."

The demands for change now touch upon the most sensitive aspects of Communist life. For one thing, Popov has urged the Kremlin to limit the Third communist congress of the Bolshevik Revolution to a simple military parade through Red Square, compared with the traditional funeral, highly speeches and immediate display of military hardware. Popov has not received a reply to that request.

But when a postscript request began training in Moscow for the Nov. 7 event, its presence led to widespread rumors of a pending coup. A startled Yeltsin, Yeltsin then explained that the republic's preparations for the parade certainly start two months before the event. But as Soviet politicians struggle to revive their rapidly shrinking economy, open parades have become subjects of easy satire.

MALCOLM GRAE in Moscow





WORLD

SOUTH AFRICA

Peace on trial

Winnie Mandela faces criminal charges

When Nelson Mandela strode triumphantly out of Victor Verster prison near Cape Town on Feb. 11, he touched all black pulsation among the nation's oppressed black majority. He also raised doubts about whether he could ever fulfil their colossal expectations. Since then, the deputy president of the African National Congress (ANC) has taken his anti-apartheid message around the world, co-opting with pseudosocialist prime ministers and riding in ticker-tape parades that the situation in South Africa has deteriorated alarmingly. Brutal riotous battles between rival black organizations in black townships have left almost 500 people dead over the past two months. And negotiations to end apartheid have nearly stalled over the government's one-sidedness against the violence. Then, last week, the Johannesburg district attorney general announced that he would lay kidnapping and assault charges against Mandela's wife, Winnie—a woman who, during much of her husband's imprisonment, had been widely revered as the "mother of the nation."

Those charges could help derail the already delicate ANC-government negotiations. Analysts say that these talks have been plagued by the strong working relationship between Nelson Mandela and President F. W. (Frederik) de Klerk. But Mandela is known to be fiercely loyal to his wife, and the government's decision to charge her may undermine the progress so far achieved. Winnie Mandela, however, said last

week that she welcomed the charges because they will give her an opportunity to clear her name. The accusations result from an incident in December, 1988, when members of the Mandela United Football Club, a group of youngsters who acted as her bodyguards while her husband was in prison, abducted four young blacks. They took the youths to her Soweto home where they were whipped and beaten and accused of being police informers. One of the four, 14-year-old Madolene (Shange) Sengo, was stabbed to death. And last month, Mandela's chief bodyguard was sentenced to death for his murder. Several witnesses at his trial testified that Mandela himself took part in the beatings. But she insists that she was not at her home when the assaults took place there.

Beaten and last week that Winnie Mandela's trial could further divide black opinion. "If she kidnapped and hit Sengo, then she should go to jail," said Gwene Mhah, a 32-year-old domestic worker from the Klugekhe township near Cape Town. But she added: "There are many in the township who say it does not matter whether she beat Sengo. They say she is Winnie Mandela and that is all that matters."



Mandela is a critical time

Street attacks: alarming deterioration

Prosecutors decided to charge Mandela at a critical time. Last week, ANC candidates met in a secret strategy session to decide how to respond to the government's decision to indict the violence between ANC militants and supporters of the conservative Inkatha movement. Although Nelson Mandela had called on de Klerk to stop the killings, he condemned the crackdown, and named Operation Iron Fist, saying that security forces were taking supporters, just he added that a police decision to search motorists' cars on their vehicles was a "tactic to kill our people."

Mass protesting in the ANC, however, were reports of a so-called third force, made up of white right-wing extremists with links to security forces, and their paid black assassins. Numerous township residents reported seeing heavily armed white men involved in the fighting. And there were reports last week that an attack on a suburban Johannesburg train, in which 36 people were killed, was carried out by black terror squads. After their executive meeting, ANC leaders said that they would break off negotiations unless the government stopped the killings.

Meanwhile, de Klerk announced that he would form special emergency teams to look into charges that government organizations have abused their authority. In a further development, ANC and Inkatha leaders issued a joint statement saying that they had held their highest-level talks in 13 years to try to resolve the conflict. But the charges against Winnie Mandela may prevent any reconciliation between black factions. The discovery of Sengo's brutalized body in January, 1989, shocked many South Africans. And a month later, the Black Democratic Movement, an anti-apartheid coalition allied with the ANC, denounced her. As her husband's release approached, however, Winnie Mandela began to accept publicly as part of a convicted ANC officer to rehabilitate her politically. And since February, she has been at his side almost constantly.

But many blacks opposed her re-emergence.

In August, when she was appointed as the organization's chief of social welfare, at least 200 ANC branch offices lodged complaints. But she has strong support among militant blacks, especially among those who openly regard her as a leader willing to support violence to overthrow the white regime. "If she is convicted of assault and abduction, the differences among blacks may deepen. And by undermining relations between de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, a coalition could shatter hopes for a negotiated settlement to South Africa's profound and deadly problems."

MARY KEMETH with GARET GRAMMUS in Cape Town

Portrait of Two Leaders.



President George Bush and Maclean's Editor Kevin Doyle



Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Maclean's Editor Kevin Doyle

While preparing the recent "Portrait of Two Nations" issue, a comprehensive look at current Canadian and American attitudes, Maclean's was granted exclusive interviews in Ottawa and Washington with Prime Minister Mulroney and President Bush — just 24 hours apart.

The leaders revealed mutual international concerns and the implications for Canadians. Their comments were found only in Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine.

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A DOGFIGHT FOR SURVIVAL

Victor Pappalardo, the 47-year-old president and owner of the troubled Toronto-based City Express airline, says that he has always been fascinated by flight. As a child in Montreal, Pappalardo and his father spent hours at Dorval airport watching 70-3s take off. Still enthralled as an adult, Pappalardo entered the airline industry in 1963 as a cargo loader for Montreal-based Nordair, after graduating with a BA from Concordia University. In 1964, he fulfilled a lifelong ambition and launched his own airline, City Express, then serving only the Toronto-Ottawa market. He built up the airline, made money and at one point owned 32 aircraft, serving eight cities. But a slumping economy, declining passenger travel and stiff competition from other airlines, particularly from Air Canada subsidiary Air Ontario, has forced Pappalardo into a crash landing. And airline analysts predict that more airlines, small and large, may soon follow City Express into a collapse. Indeed, last week Air Canada said that to save money it would consider layoffs of up to 15 per cent of its 20,000 employees.

City Express, one of only a handful of airlines still not owned or controlled by Canada's two major airlines—Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd.—has applied for protection from its creditors under Part III of the Insolvency Act. And last week, Pappalardo persuaded 306 of City's creditors, who are owed \$114 million, to give him until Dec. 15 to restructure and renege his company. Sell Pappalardo: "It's a David and Goliath situation. We're David, and Air Canada is Goliath. This mission is to put us out of business."

But for Air Canada, the survival of City Express could be at its expense. Indeed, despite its domination of the national market, Air Canada, the nation's largest airline, and Calgary-based P&A Corp., the parent of second-largest Canadian, are facing a decline in passenger traffic due to a softening economy. The number of Canadians flying during the first six months of this year dropped to 16.7 million, down six per cent from the same period last year. As well, the Persian Gulf crisis has pushed up jet-fuel prices, which already account for 15 to 30 per cent of airline operating expenses, from about 55 cents a gallon on

AIR CANADA AND CANADIAN AIRLINES ARE STRUGGLING TO FLY HIGHER IN MORE COMPETITIVE SKIES

Aug. 2 to as high as \$1 a gallon last week. As a result, most of the world's airlines, including Canada's two national carriers, cut in this month increased fares on international routes by about eight per cent, effective on Oct. 1. The jump in fuel costs will also likely lead to higher domestic fares—forcing the price of a regular economy return ticket from Toronto to Vancouver even higher than its current \$2,294 level.

Canada's major airlines are also ecocon-



Toronto Island Airport. Ryan (below): 'an awful lot of change and pain'

ing internal problems. P&A has a huge \$1.5-billion long-term debt, part of which it accumulated to finance a takeover of Edmonton-based Warden Inc. for \$248 million in January, 1989. But two chairman Ryan Ryan told *Airline* that the airline's debt is under control and the worst of Canada's troubles are behind it. He added: "We've done all the tough stuff. We have spent three years restructuring. We have put five carriers together, have gone through

an awful lot of change and pain and now believe we are at a point where we have completed that exercise and we're ready to go."

Last year, the airline recorded a \$58-million loss—the first in its 44-year history—on operating revenues of \$2.7 billion, partly as a result of costs associated with taking over Warden. Despite an increase in revenues, it lost another \$35.9 million in the first six months of this year on revenues of \$971.3 million. Meanwhile, Air Canada's profit in the first six months of the year dropped to just \$6 million on higher revenues of \$1.92 billion down from a \$15-million profit on revenues of \$1.76 billion during the same period in 1989, the former Crown corporation's first year as a private company. Analysts say that most of this airline's increased revenues are generated by the sale of airplanes, not from higher ticket prices. Sam Frederick Larkin, airline analyst with Toronto-based Baring Waring Inc.: "The airlines don't make much money at all from their main business of carrying people and cargo."

Locally, Ottawa's 1984 deregulation program, which was supposed to create more competition for the two majors and lower prices, has had the opposite effect. Under deregulation, the airlines were allowed to acquire dozens of small independent or so-called feeder airlines. As a result, the two national carriers now control more than 90 per cent of the domestic market.

For the smaller airlines, association with one of Canada's majors gives them critical competitive advantages such as counter space at major airports and better-placed gates at the Toronto-Montreal gateway. The latter airlines participate in the major's frequent-flyer programs and the Genius reservation system, which Air Canada and Canadian jointly own and which more than 70 per cent of Canadian travel agents use to obtain reservations and book flights.

But critics say that deregulation has made it virtually impossible for any other airline to enter the field. Even so, independent executives like Pappalardo say that they are determined to fight the odds. Pappalardo says that his firm operates probably on the Toronto-Ottawa route until April, when Air Ontario begins competing directly out of City Express's Toronto Island airport base. Until then, Air Ontario had operated out of London, Ont. According to Pappalardo, Air Ontario made it impossible for City to operate on the Toronto-Montreal route after it reduced its return rate to \$106 from \$185 in April. Declared Pappalardo: "They have come in and engaged a predatory pricing activity."

Meanwhile, another independent, the 45-year-old Montreal-based Inter Inc., is also going head-to-head with the two majors in their most lucrative markets. Last week, Inter, which flies to 30 locations in Quebec and Ontario, entered the hotly competitive Toron-

Business Notes

REICHMANN PUZZLE

A decision by Toronto's billionaire Reichmann family to sell its 26-per-cent personal stake in the family's corporate U.S. real estate holdings, at a time when values are depressed, has set off speculation about the family's intentions. Oppen & York Development Ltd., owned by the Reichmanns, still retains its 30-per-cent share in the properties, worth an estimated \$1 billion. At the same time, Oak is seeking \$2.4 billion in loans for the second phase of its \$3-billion Canary Wharf project in London. But one cautious analyst that the family is under pressure to sell in order to obtain the financing. Other analysts said that the sale is simply a non-committal move before the next generation takes the helm.

RECESSION SIGNS MULTIPLY

Statistics Canada acknowledged that there is an "increase in the likelihood" that Canada has entered its first recession—two consecutive quarters of declining output—since 1982. The nation's gross domestic product fell by 0.4 per cent in the second quarter of this year, after rising by 0.5 per cent in the first quarter. The agency says that several key indicators, including housing starts and employment, are continuing to decline.

FORD SETTLEMENT

Negotiators for Ford of Canada Ltd. and the Canadian Automobile Workers agreed to a new three-year contract for 12,800 employees who went on strike on Sept. 15. The deal contained no special provisions to offset the anticipated inflationary impact of the federal government's proposed seven-per-cent Goods and Services Tax, but it maintained the workers' cost-of-living protection and included further wage increases, which will raise the current base rate of \$17.82 an hour to \$22.41 by the end of the contract.

SHERRITT RESTRUCTURE

In a highly unusual corporate retool, Sherritt's investment in Toronto-based Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd. was control of the nickel and fertilizer company. Sherritt's 25.1 million shares replaced the old board of directors with new directors loyal to a group of Bay Street financiers pledged to increase returns on the shares.

FOLLOW THE LEADER

The other four of Canada's five largest banks followed the Bank of Montreal's lead and cut their prime lending rates by half a percentage point to 13.75 per cent.



to-Orlando route, charging \$60 (return) for a regular Toronto-to-Orlando economy flight. In fact, Lufthansa had planned to offer a \$99 fare. But, when both majors matched that price, the independent was forced to drop its rate to \$89. Air Canada and Canadian responded by again following suit.

Like Pappalardo, Lufthansa's chief president, Mike Leblanc, claims that Air Canada and Canadian have been competing unfairly. Leblanc says that the two majors have matched his \$69 fare only on those flights that leave about the same time as Lufthansa's four daily flights, and not on dozens of others that they make each day on the same route. Added Leblanc, "What they did not do benefit all their passengers. They are only trying to prevent people from flying with us."

Speakers for both national airlines say that they are not deliberately trying to eliminate their smaller competitors. But Mike's Ryan says that it is now extremely difficult for small or even regional airlines to compete with major carriers anywhere in the world. And Air Canada spokesman, Brock Stewart, added that the same for Air Ontario to offer service from Toronto's island airport was not an attempt to force Pappalardo into bankruptcy—but rather sound marketing. Said Stewart, "We went in there because it made good business sense to us."

Still, for Air Canada and Canadian, despite self-competition at home, the major challenge is to develop profitable new routes abroad. Indeed, some airline analysts say that to increase their earnings, Air Canada and Canadian have two options. They must merge or compete in the even more competitive U.S. market.

Opening up the U.S. market to Air Canada and Canadian would require a change in both countries' anti-trust legislation—a measure that is currently under discussion by a multinational task force on international air policy, which is to report to federal Transport Minister Douglas Lewis in 1991. Any proposals for change would then have to be accepted by the United States before they took effect. Currently, say U.S. or Canadian passenger-carrier can only pick up passengers in the other's country if the next leg of the flight returns to the base country.

For Air Canada and Canadian, however, there is potentially a large measure of risk if they are allowed to fly between cities in the lucrative U.S. market. In return for greater

access to American skies, Canada would likely have to grant much larger American carriers (over access to lucrative Canadian domestic routes). But many analysts say both national carriers are too small to compete against their larger U.S. rivals on Canadian routes. In-

Canadian's main strategy, however, for ensuring its long-term success is competing on more overseas routes. To accomplish that, Ryan and that it has formed alliances with seven foreign carriers. By doing so, Ryan added, Canadian can offer more frequent and



Checking in at Vancouver International Airport: U.S. carriers could monopolize major routes

vised service to international destinations while keeping down operational costs by sharing facilities and equipment with its international partners.

Ryan also said that there is probably no month to month to month more than three flights a week to Frankfurt from Calgary. But rather than lose Canadian's customers on the direct flight, Ryan says that route, the airline has an arrangement with the German carrier Lufthansa to carry Canadian customers—while Canadian carries Lufthansa customers on alternate days. Said Ryan, "We use one another's aircraft and, in fact, we actually share seats on the same aircraft. They fly one, we fly another." In the end, to survive in Canada's crowded skies, Canadian's airlines will need more partners and new routes abroad—as well as passengers who are willing to pay ever-higher ticket prices.

Barbara Wickens said

JOHN DUFF in Toronto

Pappalardo determined



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Harvesting grain at Three Hills, Alta.: a growing international wheat surplus

Harvest of misfortune

Prairie grain farmers face a bleak year

Kenneth Minkus says that the harder he works, the less he earns. Last week Minkus, 36, was riding a combine day and night on his 2,300-acre wheat, barley and corn 30 km east of Edmonton, harvesting his portion of the annual largest wheat crop in Canadian history. But even if his men harvest a much larger than normal, Minkus, his wife, Wendy, and their four children will not reap a financial miracle. Forces far beyond the family control—a worldwide-dollar crop glut and a domestic market that is too small to absorb anything more than a tiny portion of production, and abroad wheat crops in the United States, Europe and the Soviet Union—have conspired to drive the world price of wheat down to \$99 a ton, which is even lower than prices during the depths of the Great Depression, when inflation in factored in had sold the Canadian Wheat Board contracts obligated to buying all the wheat Canadian farmers can produce, at a floor price of about \$125 a ton. Minkus and thousands of other Prairie farmers say that even at that price they will not break even. He added, "On the one hand, none of us knows what year this is going to be."

Even before the recent trade embargo against Iraq—which eliminated one of Canada's biggest export markets for grain—experts predicted that global wheat production

would continue to outstrip consumption, adding to the existing overcapacity that has pushed prices down. At the same time, Canadian farmers are caught in the cross fire of the latest agricultural subsidy war between the United States and the 12-nation European Community (EC), which remains the most troubling block at the latest round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks, continuing this week in Geneva (page 43). Last week, in fact, the U.S. Senate passed a bill that would formally allow Washington to sue export subsidies so that the United States could break into one of Canada's established grain markets abroad. Said federal Grain and Oils Minister Charles Meyer, who vowed to fight the proposed legislation. "As a Canadian farmer, I find the U.S. action offensive."

The growing international wheat glut is also depressing the subsidy war. Desperately to sell their wheat, both the U.S. and the United States are raising export subsidies—government assistance programs to farmers that artificially lower the price of crops abroad—to stimulate sales. Since Aug. 1, the U.S. has increased subsidies by more than 36 per cent, allowing European to sell wheat on international markets for about one-third of what they charge domestic buyers. Meanwhile, the United States has also sharply increased export subsidies in recent weeks, as an effort to sell

more of its harvest to Canada's traditional overseas customers. Last month, the United States raised its export subsidies to Algeria, a major Canadian market for durum wheat, to more than \$50 a ton, compared with \$32 a ton in early August. The increase in U.S. subsidies to West African countries has been even more dramatic: they soared to \$63 a ton last week from \$18 in late July. Said Meyer, "It is an appalling way to treat your friends and trading partners. We would like to much better off working in alliance against the Europeans."

But in Canada's overseas sales continue to plummet because of fierce competition, Prairie grain elevators are overflowing with a near-record harvest. The Wheat Board is accordingly trying to find buyers, even though it pays prices lower than those it gives to farmers. Meanwhile, producers receive only the government-guaranteed price, which for many is less than their costs.

As a result, thousands of debt-burdened western farmers are in danger of losing their land. According to the Saskatchewan department of consumer and corporate affairs, 119 farmers in that province had declared bankruptcy by the end of August, compared with 112 in all of 1989. Added Harvey McEwen, president of the Western Canadian Wheat Growers Association, "After four years of drought, low prices and crippling international subsidies, we didn't think the situation could get any worse—but it has."

In response, western farmers and governments have yawned for more federal aid. In recent years, Ottawa, which is trying to reduce its chronic budget deficit, has paid out up to \$3 billion annually to Prairie grain farmers—as well as \$450 million in special relief and crop insurance last year to farmers who were hit by a 1986 drought. This year, however, Ottawa has slashed federal government support payments to \$1.4 billion.

Agribusiness experts say that, in the long run, only a global agreement to reduce grain subsidies will let any western Canadian farmers to profitability. But, so far, the EC has resisted pressure from the United States, Canada and other major agricultural exporters because its farmers would be hurt more than larger, lower-cost producers in North America. Indeed, last week U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills conceded that it would be better to continue to permit free trade of subsidies. She advocates to take a new proposal at this week's GATT summit that would seek a compromise while allowing subsidies to continue at a reduced rate. The weeks ahead, said Minkus and other Canadian grain farmers, will be watching closely to see whether Hill's compromise helps to finally resolve the costly dispute.

JOHN BERNHART with DARC McALLAN
in Regina and JAM GALT in Toronto

BUSINESS WATCH



Farming in the 'Dirty Nineties'

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Spare a thought for Prairie farmers busy harvesting the second largest crop in history—and going bust in the process. It's not an issue that makes headlines on the urban tabloids or grabs much time on *The Journal*, yet Canadian agriculture has a state of high crisis and misery, swelling the pain and worry of the good earth, has the bleakest outlook how to survive it.

Last week, Ottawa poured subsidies worth at least \$2.7 billion into farmers to fund an \$18-billion project which will be economical only if it proves easy at their present, artificially high level. Since all the Newfoundland of experts destined for the United States, the federal largesse was likely stolen on the hope that the latest construction phase would create an estimated 2,000 temporary jobs.

This figure is dwarfed by the amount of annual payouts to western grain farmers, which under the Mulroney government have totalled more than \$27 billion in six years. According to the *Prairie-based* press, which tries hard to produce objective statistics on its business activities, when all forms of agricultural protection are taken into account, "the cost of each job saved in agriculture in Canada by subsidization is roughly \$100,000."

Agricultural subsidies in the developed world, now running at \$180 billion annually, are clearly out of control, as much as that 40 per cent of the total payments are based on exporting other countries' subsidies. Even in this league, we're not at the top. According to the OECD, the \$100,000 it costs to save each Canadian farm employee in five times as high as the equivalent cost in the United States (\$20,000 a year) and the European Community (\$19,000). Canada's 105,000 grain farmers are this country's most expensive citizens.

Canadian agriculture receives more subsidies than all other industries combined. In 1983, for example, farmers pocketed \$3.3 billion from the feds while all potential programs distributed \$2.7 billion and received another \$2 billion from provincial treasuries.

It now costs \$100,000 to maintain a single Canadian agricultural job, but too many farmers still face bankruptcy

The enormous staggering, and most farmers resent being labelled as the pollution for such pseudo-generosity, all too aware that they are the victims of a system that rewards parasitic jobs and has in consequence all with the loss of supply and demand.

What is controlled by supply and demand is the price of wheat—that is where this year's disaster blows. As opposed to last year's disaster that resulted from some of the worst drought conditions since the 1930s. Current crops have been so beautiful, and only here but in Western Europe, the United States and the Soviet Union, that the record harvest of 584 million has expected this season as dropouts the price of wheat below its cost of production. The Canadian Wheat Board has got, in its best reported, actively stopped selling grain—it's just that it's not so buying it. As the moment, the market has fallen under for No. 1 wheat to \$94 a ton, which is \$55 less than the Wheat Board has been paying producers.

The real quandary of Canadian agriculture is not the size of the subsidy but that it's not sold to the producers. In Saskatchewan, which has the hardest hit, the Canadian Farm Crisis Committee estimates that at least 30,000 of the province's 80,000 farmers live on the

edge, their best and equipment liable to secure by banks and other financial institutions.

At some point some world agencies must move to a sensible production and marketing plan, with cost efficiency, not local politics, determining income levels. Ironically, to keep the control of emerging growing conditions, tenacity of soil, weather, harvesting technology and the farmer's level of care, Canadian wheat may have to be sold to the world market with their European and American rivals.

Hopes are fading that the current round of GATT talks can begin to resolve the farm subsidy issue, even if the Mulroney government has the courage to do this. The depressed, Green Bank, at \$350-million annual subsidy subsidy, into the negotiating table. "One of the Canadian dilemmas" says Prof. J. C. Stiller, head of the agricultural economics department at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, "is that we can't quite decide whether we want to provide our farmers for being involved in such a volatile business, or support them because the international situation isn't their fault. To this point, we've subsidized them, but we've done it begrudgingly as a year-to-year basis and after the fact—so the farmers who plant in one season haven't the furthest about what they're going to receive for their crops, while their counterparts in North Dakota know a year ahead."

"Everybody recognizes," adds Stiller, "that we're involved in a process of production and that it would be in everybody's best interest to solve it. But there's no popular support for doing anything globally drastic. At the moment, all we have from the GATT talks is that they have subsidies at that current level and begin negotiating their down. We may be looking at a 10- or 15-year process. No government could survive a major decline of subsidies and the massive bankruptcies that would cause."

When I called on Carol Trebeck recently, who with her husband, Duane, lives 700 miles from the nearest city, she told me of her help. In her industry, I found her expounding an astonishing theory for the "Dirty Nineties." She would like to see the emergence of what she calls a "made-in-Canada" food policy and a price-stabilization plan that would stabilize prices, which is what we need as a price of food. She would like to see a price of food that would allow prices for farmers. "If you made it too high," she points out, "people would start bidding up the price of food and the price would start all over again. But you've got to have stability at a break-even point, probably the wrong price of production. There would need to be an accurate scheme to make up the difference with market prices. It would be a really sound and forward-looking idea. This would stop farmers from being treated like political footballs and lead the tremendous rift between farm and city. It would mean that we could recognize food production for its true worth."

The greatest puzzle of all is that we can't, in this year of abundant crop production, get food to those who need it most. The world's population is increasing by 75 million a year and every day more than 40,000 people starve. The real crisis of our agricultural policy.

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BUICK PARK AVENUE



don't buildings wrecked in the 1986 earthquake that killed at least 4,000 people? Younger children are regularly robbed, beaten and sometimes sexually abused by the older ones and even by their own parents.

Headed off the street children are malnourished and sick. Dolores Estrada, executive director of Casa Azules, the Mexican branch of the U.S.-based Concern House, and that some of the 105 (out of 16-year-olds) taking refuge at any one time in her agency's two shacks are addicted to alcohol and the fumes of past smokers. Others have AIDS, hepatitis, intestinal parasites, lice and skin diseases such as scabies. Many are prostitutes. Estrada said that the problems of the street children "are a

tion the Home for the Protection of Children's Rights. For the 24 children who live there, prostitution was life in coming. There are two- and three-year-olds who have been raped and beaten. There are eight- and 10-year-olds who were held prisoner in back-street factories and forced to work 24 hours a day making toys, candy and flower garlands. There are two girls, ages 12, the sister 14, who once belonged to Thailand's legion of 800,000 child prostitutes.

Known only as Santarone, one girl is 14 not alone, with large dark eyes. She smiled then, one day two years ago, when she was only 12 and at home doing schoolwork, her mother burst into the room and said, "Please come with me. I need your company." Santarone was reluctant to leave her back, because she was a

convicted of forcing her daughter into prostitution and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. Sometimes Santarone and her brother and sister visit their mother in prison. "I feel nothing and I know that is bad," says Santarone. "I just want to start my life over again." She says that when she finishes school, she would like to get a job in a bank. She added, "I think I'll feel safe in a bank."

In Ana's mind are dark images that have made both life and death savage and meaningless. Ana is 10 years old. A Mexican houseparent found her weeping other children playing ball on a sandy beach speckled an orphanage in the mountainous city of Baja. Ana lived at the orphanage for more than a year, until a writer found her two months ago and took her home—but she never played ball. Police has crippled one of her legs and suffered an arm, which now hangs uselessly at her side.

She looked towards the shade of a tree and sat, awkwardly arranging her crippled leg with her good arm. Ana looked at the children in the distance and said: "I'm waiting for my sister to collect me. I don't understand why nobody comes. I feel all alone."

Early last year, Mississauga Nationalist newspaper, in the small town of Ana and her parents in their village near the town of Mississauga. The rebels have been fighting the government since the southern African nation gained independence from Portugal 15 years ago. The civil war has killed hundreds of thousands and orphaned 200,000 children, leaving them isolated by famine. Many children have been forced to watch rebels hack their parents to death.

Ana and her mother and father were force-marched for days until they came to a rebel encampment. The girl spent those months at the camp. "They gave us food, so we had to eat, but we had to sleep in the fields," she said. "I saw them beat people to death but I don't know why." Her parents died, and one day Ana ran away. A Red Cross worker found her in the bush and took her to the orphanage.

Ana likes to sing in the female dorm. The words of one of her favorite songs are "Be this world, without any meaning, so what can I say, what can I do?"

The world leaders who came together on the weekend at UN headquarters in New York may have answers to the questions in Ana's song. But real relief will come only if they are united will to save millions of children from disease and early graves.

BAR CORRELL is an AP/WIDE WORLD reporter in New Delhi, **LINDA JOY FRYDAY** is a photo reporter in New Delhi, **ALLEY** is in Bangkok, **ANTHONY ANSARI** is in Washington and corresponds reports.



Santarone at a refuge center: "I feel nothing. I just want to start my life over again."

reflection of all Mexico's problems"—a depressed economy, inadequate family planning among the poor, prostitution and alcoholism.

Soll, Miguel's father in better off than most of the children. Earlier this year, he was kidnapped by David Caspe, a 18-year-old pugler who found him wandering the streets of Nueva Lareda, a Mexican town on the U.S. border. Caspe took Miguel back to Mexico City, where the boy now lives with the Caspe family—David, his mother and three brothers—in a mid-town apartment in the slum community of Ciudad Neobolivia. Soll, named for an actor long. Nearly every day, David Caspe and Miguel pay the equivalent of 20 cents each for the bus and subway ride into the city, where they are accompanied by two or three brothers. They find a promising interaction. Then, one again, they part their backs to look like down and juggle until the sun makes shadows on the street.

The heading is near the bank of the Chao Phraya River in Bangkok. It is called, in trans-

lighthouse and eager to do well, but she stayed her mother, who took her to Bangkok's West End hotel. Another woman was waiting, and the two of them showed Santarone into a room where a man of about 40 and that he had paid the mother for the girl's sexual favors.

Santarone struggled and screamed so loudly that the man ran away. On the way home, the mother loaded her aching daughter down, locked her repeatedly and beat her with a thick stick. "You are no good to me, you are a bad daughter, you do not do what I tell you," the woman shouted.

The cats and humans bled, and there were other men in other hotels and Santarone did what they wanted because, the woman says, she was afraid her mother would kill her. Once, when she resisted a man, her mother again punished her and threw her a pair of electric cord. "There, struggle yourself with this," said her mother. "You are no more use to me."

Santarone eventually told the story to her teacher, who had asked why she cried so much. The teacher told the police. The mother was

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SPACE

The big picture

NASA plans satellites to track the climate

As experts increasingly recognize the worldwide nature of pollution and other environmental hazards, many scientists say that they have become convinced that the problems must be studied on a global basis. As a result, the Washington-based National Aeronautics and Space Administration is currently developing six 15-ton satellites, which would be the largest sustained spacecraft ever launched by the United States, in order to study climate patterns and environmental change from space. Called the Earth Observing System (EOS), the 15-year project, estimated to cost \$35 billion, will gather data continuously on such diverse phenomena as polar ice, tropical storms and atmospheric pollutants, beginning in 1998. Scientists say that they hope the data will lead to improved



Typhoon Bill seeking survivors to nature's complex forces

test new discoveries about subjects ranging from tropical rain forest destruction to ozone levels. Says James Dorman, a University of Toronto physicist who is designing an instrument for the project, "We need an integrated set of measurements to understand the continuity of climate change."

The elaborate new satellites will collect enough information on the Earth's environment every day to fill the memories of 50,000 personal computers. Advocates of the project also maintain that the data will vastly improve

the accuracy of assessing environmental problems, leading to possible new efforts to solve them. Since Hilda proposed the project in 1988, hundreds of scientists from more than 25 countries, including Canada, have begun designing equipment that may eventually be used on the satellites. Says Gordon McBean, a University of British Columbia climatologist who is regarded as a world authority on climate change, "We need a massive global experiment like this to deal with the Earth as a system."

But other scientists claim that megaprojects like this consume too much research money and talent. Andrew Sachs, a New York City-based

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MEDICINE

Signals of hope

Gene therapy may cure cystic fibrosis

The discovery, which could lead to a cure for cystic fibrosis (CF), was immediately labelled a breakthrough, a milestone and a giant step. Last week, two U.S.-based research groups working independently disclosed that, during laboratory tests, they were able to correct the genetic defect that causes the common inherited disease, which kills about half of its victims by age 35. And one of the research teams worked closely with Toronto-based scientist Lap-Chue Tsui, who, in August, 1989, identified the defective gene that causes CF. Said Tsui, who leads a team of researchers at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children: "These results are a cause for real excitement in what has been a very exciting race."

Before the discoveries of the past 14 months, CF was regarded as one of the most complex of all inherited diseases because of the diversity of its symptoms. It can cause dangerous buildups of mucus in the lungs, pancreas,

liver and intestines. Secondary symptoms include severe lung infections, digestive problems and difficulty with breathing. That's what discovery of the defective gene came after seven years of research. According to CF specialists, the latest developments occurred much more quickly than expected and should lead to some startling finds. Said Michael Welsh, leader of a University of Iowa team of scientists conducting CF research: "It is now realistic to think that cystic fibrosis may be treatable."

The latest breakthrough occurred as a result of research conducted independently at the University of Michigan and the University of Iowa. With the aid of genetic engineering,

techniques, Tsui and his assistants produced a healthy model of the gene that can cause CF and sent it to the Michigan researchers, led by Dr. James Wilson. The American scientists then replaced the gene into a harmless virus and injected the virus into diseased cells taken from the bodies of CF sufferers. The wisdom of the healthy gene caused the sickly cells to function normally.

Despite the excitement that the discoveries generated, the participating scientists warned that years of research may be required before they can say that the therapy will cure the disease. Said Wilson: "There is a big difference between correcting abnormal cells in a lab dish and correcting them in a living, breathing patient." Two added that the researchers will do not know whether the engineered genes would disrupt other genes or normal cell activity. Added Tsui, a recipient of Maclean's 1989 Honor Roll award for his work: "We'd see how the rats, we can't begin using this method to treat human beings." But, for the roughly 3,000 Canadian victims of CF, the new discoveries hold out the promise, however distant it may be, that science will find a cure.



Tsui: "an exciting year"

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The platinum deal

Pop singer Mariah Carey, a former waitress, says that several restaurant managers—more than 15—fired her for having a bad attitude. But it is unlikely that Carey, 28, will lose her new job. Her first album, *Mariah Carey*, has gone platinum, having sold more than 100,000 copies, and her single "Vision of Love" has been in the Top 20 for 12



Carey: reminiscing her singing mother

weeks. Carey, who has a range of five octaves, began singing as a toddler, mimicking her opera-singer mother. *Patience*. By the time she was 13, Carey's biggest influences were Duke and jazz artists, and at 16 she began writing her own songs. Said Carey, displaying the attitude that may have lost her a few key jobs: "I never [had to] stay with singing. I never wanted anything else and I never had any other dreams."

Running in the family

At a stars and grandfathers' 66, Charlton Heston says that he is in his element in his recently released movie *The Little Kidnappers*. Playing the role of a hard-nosed older man raising two orphaned boys, and Heston, "was like

playing my great-grandfather," a contemporary Scott and a legendary figure of whom stories abound in Heston's family. *Kidnappers* was shot last fall in Nova Scotia, and Heston plans to return this week to attend the movie's Nova Scotia opening at Halifax's 10th Atlantic Film

Heston: stars' contemporary



Refuge in humor

Award-winning Canadian playwright Joan MacLeod, whose play *Amber's Blue* has opened the season for Edmonton's Citadel Theatre last week, says that she divides the magnitude of the politically correct. She added that the play concerns a family that takes in a Salvadoran refugee, and as "partly about torture." Said MacLeod, 39: "When I discuss the plot, it sounds dramatic—but there's a lot of humor in the way it looks at liberal attitudes."

MacLeod: a downtown season-opener

A MURDERER'S LEGACY

Most Canadians remember the murders committed by Clifford Olson, convicted in 1982 of killing 11 young people. And a bedroom deal that led to a delinquent-career trade attracted almost as much attention. Now, Ian McGuire, who covered Olson's trial in Vancouver, has written a book entitled *First Payoff*, which examines the agreement that gave Olson a \$100,000 in exchange for his revealing the locations of the bodies. Said McGuire, 32: "Olson was as close as I had ever come to pure evil. This is like a modern-day *Frank* story."

Sort of Elvis

Music fans with varied tastes would likely delight in the appearance of a reggae band that plays Led Zeppelin songs sung by an Elvis Presley impersonator. Now, the Los Angeles-based group Dread Zeppelin is filling that niche. Said lead singer Terzichio: "Vince, Led Zeppelin used to rehearse *Swampy* in *Beavis* as a reggae song, and, sincerely, [Terzichio] identified that song perfectly with the chord progression of [Zeppelin's] *Beethoven*. It all fits." He added, "If Elvis were still alive, this is the way he would sound." A difficult proposition to dispute.



Terzichio: reggae with a twist



Festival, Heston described the movie's message as "a pressing man—the moral importance of the family." Heston, whose part Elia, *Crucifier of Blood*, will be directed by his son Francis, added, "For, for two young children today, we have no unified family to raise and support them and to teach them values." Words of wisdom from a family man.



De Niro (left), Lucia: opportunists clearing their way out of the working class

FILMS

Reign of terror

Gangster movies battle it out at the cinema

Gangster movies are back—with a vengeance. In *The Godfather Part III*, scheduled to open in November, the Corleone family returns to the screen after a 16-year absence. But as the movie, a new generation of mobsters is appearing on the screen. *Scarface*, starring Al Pacino, is a modern-day *Godfather* story. Instead of glorifying the Mafia aristocracy, they focus on the middle managers, the opportunists who have barely cleared their way out of the working class. *State of Grace*, starring Brad Pitt as a paragon of gentility among Irish-American thugs, is *KnightsRide*—and given that. But two other new gangster movies are extraordinary. *GoodFellas* displays the brilliance of director Martin Scorsese. And *Miller's Crossing* marks another triumph for the ingenuity of Joel and Ethan Coen, the Mankiewicz brothers who made the elegantly twisted murder tale *Blood Simple* (1984).

Both *GoodFellas* and *Miller's Crossing* feature kinetic violence, blood that spreads in dark pools and dialogue rich with profanity and slang. Adopting the gangsters' viewpoint in both cases, the filmmakers avoid a *Kiss Kiss* banter, sympathy and satire. But *GoodFellas* based its action story on the real-world with impeccable authenticity, while *Miller's Crossing* is an invention full of stylish conceits.

In *GoodFellas*, Scorsese returns to his

first with Robert De Niro, who played a hoodlum in the director's *Mean Streets* (1973) and a boxer in *Raging Bull* (1980). Another tale of Italian-American in New York City, *GoodFellas* fits squarely into the tradition of those two classics. It covers three decades in the lives of three middle-level mobsters. Ray Liotta plays the diligent, upwardly mobile Henry Hill, the central character in a movie that has no hero. De Niro portrays Hill's closest mentor, James (The Gent) Conway. And Joe Pesci—memorable for his performance opposite De Niro in *Raging Bull*—appears as the pugnacious, trip-

master. But over the years, the uncertainty of his Mafia lifestyle disappears. Murder goes to be a habit—not done. In the end, the drug conspiracy falls and his business, sending him into a frantic flight.

Charting Hill's progress from the 1950s to the 1980s, *GoodFellas* is a corruption. Some scenes mirror the larger evolution of American culture. The movie concludes as the years pass. And so does the road track, which begins with Tony Bennett and Bobby Vinton, goes up to girl-group pop, raps through the Rolling Stones and ends in punk overdrive with Sid Vicious singing *My Way*.

Emphatically an unadorned, documentary style, *GoodFellas* is a film about the energy. It takes a let-it-go approach—letting comedy and drama collide and overlap. Periodically, and with little warning, the movie's key, quickly come as shattered by electrifying bursts of misadventure. *GoodFellas* is the end of the opening credits, there is a genuine sense in which De Niro's character is a hoodlum. He is into a ball-dance body while Tony Bennett croons the song *My Way* in the sound track. The movie's violence is stomach-churning bad. In Scorsese's credit, it never seems glorified, gratuitous.

Philly (left), Byrne: double-crossed allegiance



perhaps Tommy DeVito (the real life, Hill now has a new identity under the U.S. federal witness protection program. Conway is in jail, and DeVito was killed in a gangland slaying).

The movie is based on the 1987 book *Wiseguy*, an inside look at the Mafia by New York journalist Nicholas Pileggi, who cowrote the script with Scorsese. The story begins in the 1950s, a golden age for America and the Mafia. Hill is a half-Italian, half-Jewish boy from Brooklyn, N.Y., who is adopted by neighborhood gangsters in his early teens. He becomes infatuated with the lifestyle, the wealth and the privileges of organized crime. He becomes a son of a Jewish girl (Joanne Whalley-Kilmer).

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The title, *GoodFellas*, refers to a term of endearment that gangsters use for each other. Without naming, Scorsese explains the cruelty that underlies the rule of law, the terror behind the hymns laughter of men discovering a single job. His movie is a slice of life—and death—from a criminal culture that seems an exaggerated version of the world we live in. Funny and frightening, unpredictable and provocative, *GoodFellas* may be the most authentic Mafia picture ever made. The acting is ac-

BOOKS

Blue-line whine

Gretzky grumbles—and hides behind clichés

Some of the hottest hockey battles of the 1980s raged between the National Hockey League's Edmonton Oilers and their archrivals, the Calgary Flames. The Oilers, led

by their extraordinary centre, Wayne Gretzky, arguably the dominant athlete of the century, usually won. Anguished Flames fans objected any time Gretzky complained to the referee—

and that was often—by claiming to misperceive passes. "Where, where?" That, to a large degree, is how the Great One comes across in *Gretzky: An Autobiography* (HarperCollins, \$24.95). He complains about spectators yelling at him as a child. He is miffed about being away from home so much. He sniffs about his treatment at the hands of Oilers coach Glen Sather. But he serves his shrewd coordinators for Oilers owner Peter Pocklington, who sold his two years ago to the Los Angeles Kings for \$15 million—in the process, making Gretzky one of the richest athletes in the world. Still, Gretzky grumbles. "I was getting shivers around them when I knew I had a piece of meat."

Gretzky: An Autobiography, which traces Gretzky's remarkable hockey life from his childhood in Brantford, Ont., to the present, reads like a diaphanous blur of between-passes asides. Readers can almost hear the glib sports reporter asking Gretzky for the 1,000th time, "What was it like to score that big goal?" (It "How are you and your wife, Janet, enjoying Los Angeles?" Gretzky, who wrote the book with Sports Illustrated staff writer Rick Rusk, offers the same stock lines that he has delivered for years. Referring to the repeated on-scene abuse among the Oilers, he remarks, "I never saw anyone doing drugs anytime, anywhere." On losing the new champion four times in the 1980s: "Winning the Stanley Cup is a sweet, sweet feeling." On former Oilers right winger Jari Kurri: "He is a guy with tons of class and great breakaway speed." On breaking Gordie Howe's point record: "That's an achievement I'm really proud of."

Even Gretzky's account of his controversial blockbuster trade to the Kings is largely a rehash of previously published information. And in describing the deal, he contradicts himself. Gretzky, who was clearly devastated by the trade, writes that the agreement could not have gone through without his permission, and that he was even allowed to dictate how much money he would earn as a King. Yet he calls the trade a "slap in the face," adding: "I'd been loyal as hell to the Oilers, bled my last, been part of one of the greatest dynasties in hockey history."

Gretzky fails to reveal anything new about his personal life. That would have been easier to overlook had he at least offered some insight into his astounding athletic talent, which, on a purely statistical level, is unrivaled by any modern athlete. He is only five feet, 11 inches tall and weighs just 165 lb. He is not a blindingly fast skater or an overpowering shooter. But what he does appear to have is a supernatural sixth sense about how the play is going to develop at any time. As Gretzky points out, scouts have speculated that the seconds he has been free faster than those of most other athletes, giving him a split-second advantage. But, predictably, *Gretzky* credits his father, Walter, and training systems on a lopsided rink with having his astounding skill. Hiding behind clichés and platitudes, the author of *Gretzky: An Autobiography* remains as blandly opaque as ever.

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THE INSIDE STORY

TOURING



ONTARIO

By Adrienne Clarkson

"We Have Lived And Traveled In Europe But Nothing Compares To The Lakes In Ontario" I think that Lake Joseph is my particular favourite of all the Muskoka Lakes. There is still a feeling of wilderness about it, especially the north end. It's the deepest lake of all the Muskoka Lakes and I find that very mysterious. There are parts of it that are hundreds of feet deep and I like to think of those glaciers carving that lake out of the Canadian Shield. It also reminds me very much of my childhood. We had a cottage at a lake near Ottawa and it was a miniature Lake Joseph with a very pretty shoreline, rocky with pines and maples. I think that once you have grown up with something like that you find it necessary as you grow older to find something that brings back those memories. I have lived and travelled extensively in Europe and nothing compares to our lakes in Ontario. They are really unique. When we go up to Lake Joseph we stay with friends or rent a cottage. Or you can stay at one of the gorgeous traditional Muskoka resorts. We have even done exchange programs with friends in Europe who love to vacation in a beautiful 19th-century house by the lake in Ontario. There are many uses there too. Every morning I get up early and before I can even see, I throw myself in the water and swim for at least half an hour. The water is clear and perfect for swimming and I'll go four or five times a day. I often like to just sit and contemplate a little because I'm not one of those people who has to be doing something all the time. I also enjoy going for walks because the scenery is so beautiful. I love to go canoeing. I always make a point of swimming a lot throughout the day and then in the evening, if there are not a lot of mosquitoes (because I'm allergic to them), we will canoe around the lake. There are so many boats at Lake Joseph and they have become very tame. You can go right up to them and watch them dive. In the winter we go to a favourite spot just outside the village of Haliburton not far from Minden called the Domain of Killam. Again it's a kind of link for us because it's run by an extraordinary French couple, the Couart and Chouartus of Mouarret. They bought the old lodge that used to be the Haliburton Lodge and converted it into this wonderful place. It is a lovely run inn and it's very comfortable, like being in someone's house - not gritty. The food is fabulous and the chef, Diane Laroche, who is one of the sons, makes these wonderful creations. There are miles of cross-country skiing because the area is on 3,000 acres of land. The landscape is beautiful and is situated on Dog Lake although there are four lakes in the area. You can cross-country ski to a little cabin that will serve lunch. It's the perfect location because you can have civilized food in the complete wilderness. You can even find the deer! (compiled by Laura Oshkosh)



Adrienne Clarkson was Agent-General for Ontario in France for five years. She is the first and executive producer of "ADRIENNE CLARKSON PRESENTS" that air regularly on CBC Television (Wednesday at 9:00 p.m. beginning June 13). Ms. Clarkson is currently writing her autobiography.

ADRIENNE CLARKSON discussed LAKE JOSEPH and the DOMAIN OF KILLAM and you can read her full story in THE INSIDE STORY and more information on travelling in Ontario call toll-free 1-800-ONTARIO or in the Toronto area toll-free 1-800-363-6633.

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THEATRE

Trading places

Actor Richard Monette excels as a director

His intense green eyes crinkled with delight, director Richard Monette let another reporter feel awkward that he was suffering from a "two-mothers hangover." On the previous night, Sept. 7, his new production of George Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan* opened at Toronto's Theatre Place, where it will run until Sept. 28, before moving to Ottawa's National Arts Centre in Oct. 16. The third stage show that

about the difficulty of becoming an individual. "The world is always hard on individuals," he said. "In Joan's case, coming to individuality costs her her life. But it's a good bargain, you know. Because, as she says herself, 'They'll remember me for ever and ever.'"

Monette's own struggle for self-realization began in a lower-middle-class neighborhood of Montreal, where his father was a French-speaking businessman and his mother an Ital-



McKenzie in *Saint Joan*: a play about the difficulty of becoming an individual

Monette, who has resided in 1960 *Saint Joan* follows his productions of William Shakespeare's *As You Like It* and *Julius Caesar*, both still running at the Stratford Festival. Over the past three years, Monette's work at the northern Ontario festival has catapulted him from virtual anonymity as a stage director to national prominence. The key to his success, according to Stratford artistic director David Wilson, lies in his extensive background as a classical actor. Wilson believes that experience has helped make Monette into "one of the country's most important directors of the classics."

Although Monette has not acted for three years, his rich baritone still conveys the passion that he once brought to classic roles such as Hamlet. Speaking with the rhetorical fluency of someone who knows how to hold an audience's attention, he said that, for him, *Saint Joan* is

an immigrant. Monette used English at school and got by at home with fragments of all three languages. But his linguistic dexterity was a hindrance when, at age 15, he decided to become an actor. "There are very few roles for young Canadians with Italian-French accents speaking in English," he said. Undaunted, he signed on as a student with veteran teacher Eleanor Stuart. She worked up his accent and settled in him an appreciation of the classics. "We would sometimes go over a single line of verse for one hour," Monette recalled. "It drove me crazy. But it taught me how much care you have to put into a language play."

As a young actor, Monette made his professional debut as Hamlet, arguably the most demanding role of the English-speaking stage. The 1964 production took place in the old Grand Theatre in Toronto, and the critics were vo-



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PRINCE HOTEL

years with the 18-year-old actress. "It took me many years to get over what they wrote," Monette said. "However, I learned then I had to be strong in this business, or give it up." He went on to get a BA at Montreal's Loyola College, and later to play small roles at the Stratford Festival. Then, in 1967, he went to Paris, appearing at the main national event, *Off Colchester*, which he claims helped him to overcome his early shyness and stage fright.

Back in Canada, he put his educated talents to work as the first English-language performer of Michel Tremblay's *House of the Seven Gables* in 1974, repeating wide acclaim for his portrayal of a drug addict who decides to give up his diagnosis. Then, in the late 1970s, he returned to Stratford to work for artistic director Robin Phillips, taking on such top roles as Hamlet (that time, the critics approved), Henry V, Caliban and Romeo. He also appeared in numerous movies and TV dramas.

But in 1987, Monette abruptly gave up acting. At the time, he announced that he had simply lost his desire to go onstage, but he now remembers that he was suffering from a massive case of stage fright. "It started slowly," he said, "and gradually got worse." Monette did his best to get up with the pounding heart and feverish head that preceded every stage appearance. But then, during the 1987 run of George F. Walker's play *Nothing Sacred* in Toronto, his fear dropped to a paralyzing terror. Monette was unable to perform and had to be taken to a hospital.



Monette: 'theatre is like a church'

"I literally thought I was dying," he said. Monette's second career, as a director, took on momentum just in time to save him from what could have been a descent into total isolation in the theatre. In 1988, Stratford artistic director John Neville hired Monette, who had directed only a small number of productions, to mount Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*. The witty, jocular production, set in a 1950s Italy inspired by Monette's Italian back-

ground, was a critical and popular triumph.

Monette, who is married and lives in Stratford, says that as a director he feels more at home with comedy than tragedy. And certainly, a freshness and buoyancy suffuse his comic shows, although sometimes, as with last year's *Comedy of Errors* at Stratford, they are marred by an excess of exuberance. One of his finest achievements is his moody version of *As You Like It*, which, along with *Julius Caesar*, runs at Stratford until Nov. 10. He has set the comedy in the Quebec of 1756. By chance, the production was running at the height of the March 14th debate. Monette tells the story of love, on Canada Day, the weekend using *O Canada* before the show. Then, as the stage lights went up, they saw the Quebec flag with its fleur-de-lis waving. "They applauded," Monette recalls, "and I believe they did it in solidarity. That really moved me."

Now, Monette expresses the hope that his anxiety about performing is receding. "I'm going to try a little TV work," he said. One obstacle, he added, is the low salaries paid to stage directors. But Monette says that, despite his bad nerves and the low pay, his commitment to the stage has deepened. "The theatre is like a church," he said. "It can take the sadness of people and make it meaningful. It gives form to their pain." For Robert Monette, who has experienced both triumph and pain in the theatre, that is obviously a belief forged by long experience.

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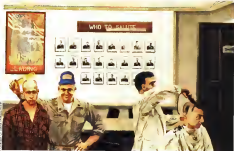
Attila the painter

An artist triumphs with menacing works

In the mid-1990s, a young Canadian artist began painting beautiful pictures of intimidating people. Based in Calgary and educated at Vancouver's Emily Carr College of Art and Design, Attila Richard Lakos moved to West Berlin in 1994 and used the city's slum-bunks as models. His heroically scaled canvases of these subjects, which have since won Lakos international acclaim, are both straightforward and menacing: they exude street toughness with a dignity that classical artists reserved for oodles and gods. Now, in recent paintings on display at the Neue Piers Gallery in Vancouver until Sept. 25, the 29-year-old artist has leaned to another fraternal organization—U.S. military academies.

Lakos's provocative artistic vision, coupled with his mastery of technique, has made him the most renowned Canadian artist of the under-30 generation. Despite its often gritty subject matter and universality of appeal, his work has a wide appeal. Galleries in North America, Europe and Japan have displayed it, and private collectors of Lakos's paintings include British pop star Elton John and Australian film director Fred Schepisi. Sent him Vancouver dealer, Dane Ferris. "Some people have an immediate reaction of revulsion or anger to some of his works. But in general, people just have a sense that they are looking at the work of a tremendous painter." However, Lakos is not involved as a dispute with Canadian customs officials over some of his earlier paintings. The artist said that when he arrived at the Vancouver International Airport on Sept. 4, customs personnel detained some of his colleagues—plus scheduling literature for X-rated videos, which he uses as the faces for some of his works—on the grounds that they were obscene.

Nevertheless, Lakos's art is appreciated rapidly in value. Ferris estimates that some of his largest canvases are now worth \$130,000—a sum approaching the low end of prices for works by such established Canadian artists as Alex Colville. The paintings in his current Vancouver show, titled *Unlabeled Young*



Lakos's Year head is beautiful (below) Lakos: the most renowned Canadian artist under 30

also range in price from \$13,500 to \$40,000 and within two weeks of the Sept. 8 opening, 13 out of 17 had sold.

The major draw for Lakos's new exhibition came from his own past. The artist says that when he was an adolescent, he desperately wanted to attend military school. In the show's catalogue, he describes his military paintings as a "personal exorcism." To prepare for the show, Lakos obtained some military catalogues, just as he did when he was a 15-year-old aspiring cadet. Some of the captions are directly based on brochure photographs.

His paintings seem to celebrate military discipline and at the same time question the wisdom of the training. While Lakos's disciplined paintings often contain the soldier with informal vision of self-consciousness, his military paintings have a quiet, more unobtrusive quality. The disciplined young men in several paintings are snapshots of spot-on professionalism and discipline, programmed efficiency. In *Almonds*

made in the President of the White House, a dead-end and thoroughly respectable young soldier holds an American flag and a recruiting poster. In *Owner* is merely dumber, a football player, boxer, boxer and soccer player are frozen in random for sporting on/off. Sent Thomas Scholowski director of New York University's Grey Art Gallery in Manhattan. "The images seem so warm and positive at first glance but, when you look at them closely, they can make you feel rather queasy."

A preview of the paintings highlighted the

perceptual nature of Lakos's mission—a surprisingly genial encounter between art-world affluence and street-punk attitude. In the dense crowds in front of the works, Chantal (a single) with short hair, the white glare from TV video-camera light bounced off Lakos's

hair's growing fringe of untamed young men looking, standing at attention and holding flags. And in the left at the back of the gallery, a worded into wearing bandages—and showcasing his tape caps—played quickly South matches. At the center of all the activity stood the white Lakos, with his shaved head, black bomber jacket, black gown and red Doc Marten shoes.

Although "Attila" sounds like the kind of name that an aggressive young painter would choose, it happens to be Lakos's real first name. His parents, engineer Joseph Lakos and his wife, Helen, died Hungary in 1926. Attila Richard Lakos, the second of three sons, was born in Edmonton in 1962. Intensely interested in art from early childhood, he began



Lakos's Year head is beautiful (below) Lakos: the most renowned Canadian artist under 30



At its heart, there is none

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Toronto cannot even cry out in pain. For pain to register, there must be blood in the system. A soul also helps. Sometime agents in Pain only become aware when the only in thinking and alive. Otherwise a black and white photograph can inflict their differing messages. What we have, in effect, is a living corpse.

Our subject, of course, is the semi-tragic story of Toronto bidding its bid for the 1996 Olympic Games. It was a headline story, once it actually was the most-qualified city among the six contenders, but the headlines were hollow. What you get is not what you see. Toronto couldn't cry over the decision because it didn't really care in the first place.

The excited Chamber of Commerce headlined Atlanta, descendants of White Butler and Ted Turner (who has actually named his sons Bruce and Benjamin), wanted the Olympics held to prove that the Civil War indeed was over. Atlanta, with Martin McCosken as its agent, tried to involve ourselves as a weapon, reminding the world that the modern Olympics were revived in Greece in 1896.

Moreover, being Australian, was suitably aggressive, claiming with some justification that it was time for the twenty specialists to go to the Southern Hemisphere again, not to have only one. Neither Manchester, trying to check its grip past, nor Thatch World Bizarre had any real hope of winning. But at least they cared—and weated it. Toronto is a tank game.

We have the examples before us of the Canadian cities—oh, strongly enough, smaller and less rich than the Big League—who have pulled off international events. Desquand Hamilton, of all places, staged the then-called British Empire Games back before the War. Vancouver, busy and provincial Vancouver, hosted the ever-famous Summer of '81, when Roger Federer beat John McEnroe in the Men's Singles in the 1984 Games of the Inland Empire. The Village on the Edge of the Kootenai brought off a very successful Expo in 1986.

Montreal followed its fabulous Expo 87 with the Olympic Games in 1976. Edmonton, sharing its winter celebration at not only providing



the best facilities in the land but the best hockey club in the world, hosted the newly named Commonwealth Games in 1978 and followed with the World University Games in 1982.

Even today old Winnipeg, the City so Menstrual, pulled off an acclaimed Pan American Games Calgary, meeting at the Edmonton hotel, did prevail with the 1988 Winter Olympics. Victoria, the heart of the newly wed and the newly dead, in all revved up and excited about being the home of the 1994 Commonwealth Games, and talked about a costly/leaky idea of building a spring and closing construction on a bridge in the harbor in front of The Empress Hotel and the Doves' lighting of the legislature, which boasts a vintage that surpasses even the rooftop smile of Bill Vander Zee.

That's not a bad situation for a minor country with only 28 million non-white bodies. And where, in the great scheme of things, is

the town through which all riches flow, where the best and the brightest opportunity flock, the town that collars from jeans every of New York, the town that has the genius to build a Sky-Dome only to discover it is too small to accomodate Olympic events?

The answer, dear readers, is a variation of Gertrude Stein's famed description of her home town, Oakland, California. "There isn't so there, there," she explained. That, essentially, is the story of Toronto. At the heart of things, there is no heart.

Toronto has recently suffered what would be considered two consecutive losses in its annual cycle. Earlier in the year, it was edged out—by one vote—as the host of Expo 2000 by Hanover. The home of Bay Street capitalism was then lugged (people with no nerve ends cannot read vibrations) by the armance of the socialist border at the prize, led by backboothed Premier Rob.

This coincided with the alleged collapse of the Blue Jays, the only team in baseball named after a bear—which fits, considering the dubious nature of the league. Several headlined sportswriters and commentators, all the way up to that well-known joke Conrad Black, dangled all over the team as quitters, chokers, miscreants and lay men—creatures who should be castrated.

The times that do not really believe in itself actually reward the third defeat—while awaiting a fourth, the Olympics Games failure in Tokyo. The journalist, misinterpreted from the westward, who said that Toronto—perhaps Montreal, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Hamilton and even Victoria—will never amount a major international event because its only concern was "jazz plus jazz."

Of course, was right.

Toronto is not really a city, but a collection of people who want to make enough money as they can retire to Victoria or Halifax. No one really paid any attention to the Olympic bid until the last two days in Tokyo.

The lack of interest from the top was apparent. Governor and Minister Australia sent Greg Norman and Lanny Canada. The (sketchy) Joe Clark.

The Toronto papers, as the failure, transported without input and little concern to the Atlanta victory. But it was all about the fact that, during, explanation of a situation that—over the last-up month and years—never existed the books in the first place. You can't put a hypodermic needle into a body that does not have a circulatory pulse.

Toronto did not get the Olympic torch because it never really wanted it.

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